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VOL. VIII NO. 147 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

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BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
18th June	Kleist	Troops only
19th June	Novara*	6850
26th June	Morvada†	8193
26th June	Delta	8089
26th June	Nyanza (A)	5606 extra sailing
3rd July	Maldavia	18620
10th July	Mellore (A)	6853
17th July	Karmala (A)	8983

Usually booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†R. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
26th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	
11th June	Dwarka	Karachi & P. Gulf 1p.m.
16th June	Limpa	Karachi Direct 10 a.m.
17th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Fushimi Maru	G. Hidashima	4172	4th June	20th June
Kasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tetsuga	4852	2nd July	13th July
Yasina Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	16th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
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OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imamura	9th June	25th June
Tenyo Maru	N. Shimozaki	26th "	30th "
Sydney Maru	R. Yano	22nd June	5th July

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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1478

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
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The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
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ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 180,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
S. SUZUKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 604.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

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Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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With which are incorporated.

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Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
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BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,697

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Laliji and Co.)
GOPALDAS VRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
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NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,50,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

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BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
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Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras Cawnpore—Chandmal.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,35,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,521/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,790	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,39,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable at the offices of the Bank.

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Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Children's frocks and all and every article of wear
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William Duncan.

EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
8th & 9th Episodes
which is the Sensational
TALK OF BOMBAY.

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In addition

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A New and Original Comedy

THE COLOSSAL PICTURE
of the Screen!
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AMD
CREIGHTON HALE
in the tremendously powerful Society Drama—

"Thirteenth Chair"

Two men are murdered; why, and by whom, no one can tell. All is rigid mystery. The police invokes the aid of a clairvoyant. The guilty conscience at last gives away! There had been a murder committed. There was no mistake about that with the body of Edward Wales lying on the floor. The guests were assembled in a seance and a clairvoyant had been engaged to solve the murder of Stephen Lee who had been a friend of Wales. Both men were assassinated in the same manner. And Wales occupied the thirteenth chair. The lights were turned off at the time and the stillness of the room was punctuated by the piercing cry of Wales as he toppled over. Who killed him? Suspicion rested on every guest. And no one was permitted to leave the room. Another seance was held and the finger of the clairvoyant pointed to the guilty person.

"Thirteenth Chair"
(6 parts—6,000 feet)

The picture adaptation of the greatest stage success in London.

Please Note.—Messrs. K. D. and Brothers own the Film of "The Thirteenth Chair" and posses exclusive rights for the same for the Indian Empire.

Special Music arranged for this Film.

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

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DENNISTON PLAYERS

In a repertoire of the latest and most successful farces, comedies and dramas.

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TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
The two most delightful players on the Screen:
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE
in a Romantic Five-part Comedy Drama:

"GRAUSTARK" A Delightful story of a Mythical Land.

NEXT WEEK! THE SEQUEL:
"THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK."

Dolores Cassinelli in The Virtuous Model

A Ssix Reel Drama,
by
ALBERT CAPPELLARI
Adapted from
Pierre Wolf's Play
"THE GUTTER"
A real big story of a real big love and a virtuous woman.
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday Matinee 5 p.m. &
Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, Lamington Road.

THE EMPIRE

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A "FIRST NATIONAL" Attraction
THE STORY OF THE
Flaying of a Heaven-defying Soul.
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
A Mighty Drama of the Northland
WITH
MITCHELL LEWIS,
THE GIANT "THE BARRIER"
Whose Giant Hero who appears in this play in Fighting, Loving, Daring role—
A MIGHTY DRAMA of THE FROZEN NORTH
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
IN 6 REELS.

A play of the melting pot of souls—of the land where the human emotions stripped of all pretence, and Men and Women standing clean and true, unfettered by the hypocritical veneer of social environment, with hearts of children, bodies of men and souls that respond to the voice of love as the pine-boughs answer the breeze.

Heart-interest and Sensation, blaze an unforgettable trail of Dramatic Power.

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The Latest Hit of the Cinema World.

AMUSEMENTS.

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HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
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THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
The 5 reel photoplay

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Two persons love a circus girl, one of whom is a millionare and the other is a worthless fellow. The circus girl, because of her contempt for rich people, rejects the millionare and marries the worthless fellow. She afterwards becomes rich and finds that she really loves the millionaire. The death of her husband leaves her free to marry the millionaire.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
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(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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A proper mixture of romance and roguery adventure and perils amid dens of the city and natural hazards of mountain.

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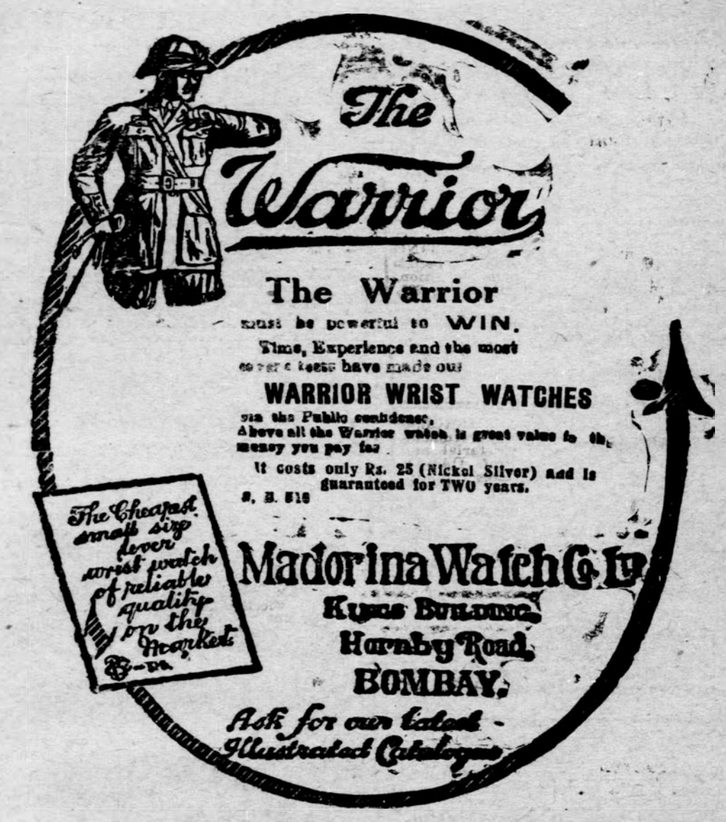
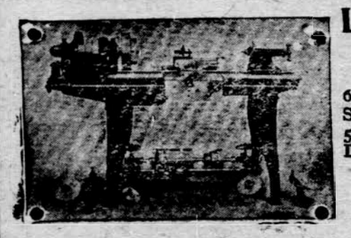
REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co., Princess Dock, Bombay.

Every satisfaction in cooking guaranteed.
Booklet free on request.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY.


The Warrior
The Warrior
must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
via the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value to the money you pay for.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
S. B. 510
The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the market
Madorina Watch Co. Ltd
Kuka Building,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue



Lathes FOR Immediate Shipment

6 & 10 in. Centre, Self-Acting, Sliding Surfacing and Screw-Cutting Lathes, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 feet long Beds—Deep Grape—Hollow Spindle.

In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.

Prices defy Competition;
The International Engineering Co.
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS;
No. 17-19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
(NANJEE BUILDING.)
Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 382

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—
Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "British Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon.
Telephone 2457.

R. K. MODY & Co.
301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 31
Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR:—*Tel. Address* "LUBOIL"

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
Pedestals	Packings	Pipes & fittings

STANDARD MOTOR SERVICE.
NASIK CITY.
Agents:
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
AUTOMOBILE SPECIALISTS
Head office:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum BOMBAY.
Branch office:—NASIK CITY.
Telephone No. 4491.
Telegrams: Demand—Bombay. " Nasik.

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Morahy Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 90, Esplanade Road. 1453

C. C. EDUCATION "Z" Poona city prepare students by post for Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy apply for prospectus. 1742

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Students enrolled daily for Auditing, Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Banking, Shorthand classes. Moderate fees. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteways. 1837

LOST.

LOST on 12th June, 1920—1-One Stamped Receipt Book, 2-Two Petty Cash Books. Finder please communicate with The INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1774

MISCELLANEOUS.

KARAMAT OIL is by experience a wonderful remedy for deafness and all ear troubles, removes the weakness of the ear-films, and the rattling that is heard from outside. Price per Phial Rs. 1/4. with dropper Rs. 1/8. BALLABHA & CO., Pilibhit, U.P. 1849

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu, competent in English correspondence and typewriting, able man need apply to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1793

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE to act as Superintendent for a Boys' and Girls' School (Hindoo preferred). Apply to Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1833

WANTED—TRAVELLING and STATIONARY AGENTS. Security required. Apply (enclosing one anna stamp) UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, Delhi. 1702

WANTED—A suitable PARTY or BROKER for Ready Important, French Stock in Bombay, of Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Scents, etc., inducive price. Apply sharp Box No. 702, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST of either sex with previous office experience Apply Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1750

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1829

WANTED—SALESMEN for Piece Goods and Yarns. Good Salary and Commission only experienced and well influential in the local market need apply to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1749

WANTED—(1) A GRADUATE strong in Mathematics, salary Rs. 75—5—100 (2) A trained DRAWING MASTER, salary Rs. 32—2—40 p.m. Approved candidates must join on the 8th July, 1920. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah State. 1827

WANTED—DRIVER for Ford Car. Must be experienced and of sober character; Driver must supply his own Cleaner. Apply with testimonials to SKIPPERS & CO., LTD., 16, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 1831

WANTED—An Experienced SALESMAN with Typewriting and Correspondence knowledge. Madras or Karwar side Hindu preferred. Apply sharp. Box No. 741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1810

WANTED—Three GRADUATES, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply sharp, stating terms to SECRETARY, ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BOARD, Unjha, North Gujrat. 1848

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Philosophy for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 250-25/2-400, and Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 10th July, 1920. S. C. SHAHANI, Ag. Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi. 1765

WANTED for a girls' school at the capital (railway junctioned) of a native State in Rajputana, a trained, experienced, Hindi knowing HEAD MISTRESS. Hindu and Matriculation passed will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100—10—150 p.m. with free quarters. Apply sharp in your own handwriting in Hindi and English with copies of testimonials to Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1846

WANTED—(1) A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to organize Workshop, preference will be given to one having experience of Motor Cars and electric Plant as well. (2) SUB-OVERSEERS, (3) English and Hindi TYPISTS. (4) ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE CLERKS. 5) English and Hindi RECORD KEEPERS. (6) SCHOOL MASTERS. Apply stating age, caste, qualification, experience and salary expected, to THE SENIOR MEMBER, State Council Rajkam. C. I.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A full-time qualified DRAWING MASTER. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Esplanade High School. 1841

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Tarapur Dispensary with free quarters. Apply with testimonials if any, to the Administrator, Cambay State, stating terms. 1766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A middle-aged Parsee gentleman with Cotton Mill experience desires employment in some position of Trust and responsibility. Out of Bombay preferred. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1767

WANTED.

WANTED—One High Pressure KIER CAPACITY, about 1½ ton in perfect working order. Apply THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1850

WANTED TO BUY.—Second hand 1 Lathe 16' bed by 12" centre, 1 Power Hammer ½ ton, 4 Crucibles 6", 8", 10", 12" each, 2 Vices 6" each, 2 Vices 8" and 10" each, 1 Shaping Machine 10" to 12" stroke, 1 Slotting Machine 10" to 12" stroke. Must be in first class condition and moderate in price. Reply R. E. COLLIN & CO., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1839

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or salary against guaranteed business to secure. Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CHASSIS. Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

ZEISS MICROSCOPE (quite new) FOR SALE, can be seen at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & CO., 53, Medows Street. 1840

FOR SALE at Thana, large well-built BUNGALOW, in healthy locality, near Railway Station. Apply Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1834

WANTED TO SELL.—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND, 700 sq. yrds. at Walkeshwar opp. Kurwa Castle (five minutes walk from Chowpati). Write Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

MALAYAN HONEY—Pure and white four and two pound tin Rs. 4/9 and 2/8 Violet Jam fresh Rs. 2/2 per pound tin free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chawha, Punjab. 1599

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING" "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and furnished BUNGALOW known as Small Rambaug Deolali. For terms please apply to THE MANAGER, Duncan Road Flour Mill, Bombay. 1804

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A TRAINED TEACHER for proposed Bijapur Blind School. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply with testimonials the undersigned.

J. C. DEQUADROS,
Civil Surgeon & Chairman,
Blind Relief Association, Bijapur.
Bijapur, 12th June, 1920. 1776

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

NOTICE.

THE following electrical men are wanted at once for a large construction job.
One GENERAL FOREMAN and two FOREMAN, Europeans, experienced in construction and operation of AC and DC electrical work with knowledge of Indian labor and ability to speak the language.
Six FOREMAN, Indians with college education and several years' experience in AC and DC work.
Twelve WIREMAN, experienced in all kinds AC and DC work and ability to read awings.
Twelve ELECTRICAL FITTERS.
State in reply age, married or single, experience and education with copies of testimonials, salary expected, and when you uld join. Could you come for interview if il-oad fare and expenses are paid
Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for purchase of a valuable piece of land at Malad, admeasuring about one lac square yards. Five minutes walk from the Station. For particulars apply to Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO., Solicitors, 91—99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1853

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those concerned that no one other than the undersigned has authority to sign contracts on behalf of N. N. Vohra & Co., and further that only such contracts as are officially confirmed in writing by the undersigned shall be binding.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920
N. N. VOHRA.
Bombay, 71, Apollo St., Fort. 1858

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OLD established and thoroughly sound Athletic Outfitters and Photographic Business for Sale as going concern in central locality in Bombay. Further particulars from Mr. NILKANTH C. NADKARNI, 6/8, Carnac Road, Bombay, by whom written offers will be received for consideration up to 15th July. 1609

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

WANTED.

FOR the College and Training Department
(1) 3 Trained Lady Graduates salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.
(2) One Graduate with special knowledge of Sanskrit.
(3) One Graduate with special knowledge of Persian.
(4) A trained Intermediate.
(5) A trained Matriculate
(6) A Kindergarten mistress
(7) A Matron for the Boarding house.
Salary according to qualification with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund.
Apply stating qualification and references and salary expected to
(Miss) KRISHNABAI TULASKER, M.A.,
Principal.
1857

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle, during the period, commencing July 1st 1920 and ending March 31st 1921.
Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 15th July 1920.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Copies of the terms of agreement and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the undersigned at Belgaum, where also the sealed patterns, according to which the supply is to be made, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Camp via Belgaum,
6th June, 1920. 1682

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-0 a.m.
Fourteen scholarships (value Rs. 16 per mensem) will be awarded to students who have passed either the Matriculation, School Final, School Leaving Certificate or Government Service Examination. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on August 2nd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.
Paying students unless qualified as above are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on August 2nd and the following days.
All candidates must pass an examination in physical fitness held at the College on August 2nd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 11th May, 1920. 948

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ORDERS FOR THE CONDUCT OF MEASUREMENT OF GOODS FOR TONNAGE BY PUBLIC MEASURERS IN THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

AMENDMENT OF ORDERS NO. 16 (a), (c) & (d) and 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from the 1st July, 1920, no refund of measurement fees will be made in respect of any sum less than Four rupees. The Scale of Measurement fees will also be amended from the above date. Orders No. 16 (a), (c) & (d) and 20 of the above Orders will be amended accordingly to read as under:—

(16) The Scale of Measurement fees leviable under Rules V and XVII shall be as follows:—
(a) On Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Aloe Fibre, Twist (white and coloured), Rags, and waste in pressed bales ...pies 6 per bale.
(b) .....
(c) On Gunny bales from Calcutta, Hides and Skins, Piece-goods, and all goods not included under (a) and (b) in packages of diverse dimensions ..... annas 1½ per package.
Subject to a rebate of pies 9 per package on the measurer's certifying that the lot measured consisted of not less than 100 packages all of uniform dimensions.
(d) On goods of any description measured on board a vessel ..... annas 1½ per package.
(20) Refund of Measurement Fees shall not be made for any sum less than Four Rupees.

By Order of the Committee.
C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(A copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies, Bengal.

(Share List will close on 15th July 1920.)

PROSPECTUS.

THE

Trading Corporation of India, Ltd.

Capital - - Rs. 50,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 5,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, of which only 175,000 shares are offered for public subscription.

Payable as follows:—Rs. 3 per share with application, Rs. 3 per share on allotment, and the balance as and when required by the Corporation.

(A share certificate fee of Annas Eight only is payable for each share certificate with the share application money.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

1. S. C. GHOSH, Esq., Late Special Officer with the Railway Board, and formerly General Manager of B. K., A .K., K. F. and B. D. R. Railways, Deputy Chairman of the Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., Calcutta.
2. Hon. Rai RADHA CHARAN PAL Bahadur, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, and Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
3. R. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant, Managing Director, Howrah Docking Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
4. SAKSHI GOPAL BORAL, Esq., of Messrs. Prosad Das Boral and Bros., Bullion Merchant, Stock-dealer, Banker, etc., Calcutta.
5. Rai Sahib GOSHAIN RAM PURI, Esq., Rais, Banker, Hony. Magistrate, Benares, Municipal Commissioner, Benares, and Director, Jaunpur Sugar Factory, Ltd., Director, Allahabad Tanneries, Ltd.
6. BIJAYA CHANDRA SINHA, Esq., Banian to Messrs. Kilburn and Co., Calcutta, Zamindar and Land-Owner and Merchant, Calcutta.
7. PRAMATHANATH PRAMANICK, Esq., Director, Howrah Docking Co., Ltd., Proprietor of Caledonia Dock, Howrah, Banker Merchant, Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Hony. Magistrate, Howrah.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:
B. PRAMANICK, Esq., Banker, Merchant, Land and House-Owner, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:
J. C. DUTT, Esq., Temple Chambers, 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS:
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon. Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Calcutta and Benares

AUDITORS:
Messrs. MEUGENS PEAT and CO, Chartered Accountants, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR IRON FOUNDRY:
The Kirtyanand Iron and Steel Works, Ltd.

"Registered Chief Office":—
86 and 87, Baranoshi Ghosh Street,
Calcutta.

"Head Office":—
94, Baradeo, Benares City.

1. The object of the Corporation has been fully set out in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which accompanies the Prospectus.
2. The nominal capital has been fixed at Rs. 50,00,000 (fifty lacs), with a view that there will be no delay in extending the business of the concern as opportunity offers itself.
3. Each department will be worked with a view to make it self-supporting.
4. The scope given in the Memorandum of Association is wide, but the Directors propose to proceed with caution: therefore slowly but steadily.
5. Benares as the Centre of Corporation's business.—The reasons for selecting Benares as the centre of this Corporation's operations for the iron-foundry, brass-ware trade and brass-foundry, oil mills, the silk trade and produce are:—

(a) Iron-Foundry and Hardware.—That both Mirzapore and Benares were at one time centres of iron-ware trade, and there is demand for iron goods, both for domestic and industrial use. The Corporation propose to undertake the sale of iron goods, including hardware (country-made and imported), and to establish an iron-foundry.

It is proposed to invest 1½ to 2 lacs in iron-foundry and to turn out iron castings to the extent of 8 tons a day (minimum). The capital stated would also provide for the working capital and the cost of establishment during the period of construction.

Taking the prices of raw materials, which are all available in the country, on a liberal scale and the working expenses on a reasonable basis, it is estimated that allowing for reduced working hours and 280 working days, the prices of iron castings, taken a little higher than the pre-war prices but much lower than the prices that prevail at present, a net profit of Rs. 35,000 a year can reasonably be expected which gives a return of 23 %. Our experts say that this is an estimate on a very conservative basis.

(b) Oil Mills.—That Benares is situated in the U. P., which produces and exports considerable quantities of oil-seeds, and the U. P. Government (at least the Director of Industries) has been in the past very keen on seeing that the seed produced in the province is crushed there, to the great benefit of the labourers, the capitalists and the consumers—not to say the enormous indirect profit which the province would gain by the oil-cake which is a very important cattle food.

(c) Brass-Foundry and Brass.—That Benares is a large and recognised centre of Brass trade, and a roaring trade in brass goods can be done. Benares Brass-ware has a world-wide fame. Before the war, during the tourists' season, the Brass-ware shops of Benares were simply besieged by tourists from over-seas and the large number of Hindu pilgrims who visit this holy shrine must go back with Benares brass-ware as a token of remembrance.

Therefore, (a) a Brass-foundry and (b) an organised trade in brass-ware, that can now be got locally, will be established, the latter first.

Arrangements are being made to secure the co-operation of experts in these three departments, and the promoters have been fortunately successful in this direction.

(d) Industrial Bank.—A very important part of the business will be Industrial Banking. Although very urgent requests have come from various and influential quarters to start an Industrial Bank, the Directors want to proceed with this department when and after all enquires are satisfactorily completed and the co-operation of most qualified men has been secured.

(e) Silk.—Because Benares Silk is famous, but the trade in it is declining, in that there is scarcity of Benares Silk-made goods. It is in order to revive this Industry and to arrange for the manufacture of Silk in Murshidabad and Birbhun districts and to import it to Benares, to be turned into Benares Cloth and Sarees, that this department will be started. Sericulture and old Silk factories can be revived and worked profitably in Murshidabad and Birbhum districts, as a subsidiary concern to produce silk for the Benares Silk and cloth factories.

(f) Agricultural Productions and Ghee.—A department to deal with agricultural productions and ghee—their purchase, sale and export.

6. Coal.—Negotiations are in progress to acquire and work coal properties and to deal in coal.
7. It is proposed to invest 20 lacs as follows:—

(1)	Iron-Foundry and Hardware	3 lacs.
(2)	Oil Mills	2 ,,
(3)	Brass-Foundry and Brass	1½ ,,
(4)	Industrial Bank	4 ,,
(5)	Silk and Cloth	3½ ,,
(6)	Coal	4 ,,
(7)	Produce and Ghee	2 ,,
		20 lacs.

The trade in Hardware, Brass, Silk, Produce and Coal will be started as early as possible and so far as the industries, are concerned the iron-foundry will be first taken in hand.

The prospects of the iron-foundry have already been stated, and as to the prospects in trade, all one can say is that as with the great demand for all kinds of productions (agricultural and industrial), high prices are ruling and will do so for some time; it is proposed to afford as much relief in this direction as possible by reasonable profits, and therefore the business of buying and selling of agricultural productions, ghee, iron goods, brass-ware, coal and cloth and silk is to be undertaken, and the Directors can arrange for plentiful supply and ready sales: the main object will be to avoid speculations and to purchase against orders so the chances of loss are minimised and a steady profit is secured.

The Corporation will proceed to allotment as soon as application for Rs. 30,000 *have been received* as provided for in the Articles of Association.

DIRECTORS:

The Board of Directors consist of *experienced business-men* None of the Directors have any other interest in the Corporation than the expected profits on the shares held by them except the Managing Director of the Corporation. The qualification of a Director is his holding at least of 50 shares as provided for in the Articles of Association. The remuneration of the Directors is to be fixed by the Share-Holders in General Meeting at the end of the 1st financial year. But for the present till the Corporation is entitled to commence business the Directors will get Rs. 25 for each meeting attended by them. Directors travelling from a distance to attend the meetings will be entitled to Travelling expenses for himself and one servant.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

Mr. B. Pramanick, Banker, Land-Holder, House-Owner and one of the partners of the well-known and very old firm of Cally Kristo Pramanick, timber, hardware and brass merchant of Calcutta, will be the Managing Director.

MISCELLANEOUS:

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses of the Corporation comes to 12,000. Brokerage, Commission etc. on the sale of Corporation's shares will not in any way exceed the amount stated in the Articles of Association.

Under the Articles of Association of the Corporation the share amount may be paid in full or in part for which interest at 6 % will be allowed by the Corporation for all pre-payment of such instalment.

Applications for shares should be made either to the Corporation's Offices, *viz.*—Nos. 86 and 87, Baranoshi Ghosh Street, Calcutta, or No. 94, Baradeo, Benares City, or to the Corporation's Brokers or Agents.

All monies are to be paid direct to one of the Corporation's Offices or to the Corporation's Bankers. (No receipt shall be binding on the Corporation unless duly signed either by the Corporation's Bankers or its Authorised Officers *viz.* the Managing Director or the Secretary).

S. C. GHOSE
R. H. M. RUSTOMJEE
BIJAYA CHANDRA SINHA
PRAMATHANATH PRAMANICK
RADHA CHARAN PAL
SAKSHI GOPAL BORAL.
GOSHAIN RAM PURI
B. PRAMANICK (Managing Director).
} *Directors.*

Dated, The 4th June, 1920. 1920

.....

The Trading Corporation of India, Ltd. (Dept.A.)

BANKER'S RECEIPT

Received from.....the sum of Rupees.....being an instalment of Rs per share upon.....ordinary shares of this Corporation due on application.

.....Cashier.

Rs.....

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A double degree holder (L C E being one of them) such as a B.A., L. C. E., or B.Sc., L. C. E., for the post of Chief Officer of the Hubli Municipality, pay Rs 250-25-350 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Only those having previous experence of Municipal work and water works need apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 18th of the next month.

Applicants with knowledge of Kanarese will have preference.

JAS. S. ASPDEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 15th June, 1920. 1845

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY will be obliged if consumers or contractors will submit their requisitions as soon as possible in regard to temporary illumination required for the coming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

All requisitions should reach the Head Office by Saturday, 31st July, after which no requisition can be considered.

(Sd.) A. W. PUTTICK,
Acting Engineer (Supply).

Colaba Causeway,
16th June, 1920. 1806

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

OLD ISSUE.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 15 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 1st August, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 20. 1800

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

1ST CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board.
BURN & Co.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1801

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CROSSING BRIDGE SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 26,000 crossing sleepers of sizes and 5,000 special bridge sleepers of sizes.

2. The sleepers to be of Mai Yang, Deodar, Sal Burmah, teak and country teak and must be delivered by the 31st December, 1920.

3. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the number required.

4. Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Ry. Victoria Terminus, by 12 o'clock on the 12th July, 1920, and marked "Tenders for crossing and Bridge sleepers for 1920-21."

5. Tender forms and memorandum of conditions can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 5 for each set of documents.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit with the Co.'s Asstt. Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Victoria Terminus, 5 per cent. of the value of sleepers tendered for subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 either in cash or Government Promissory Notes at the market value and sign the necessary agreement.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. G. RUSHTON.
Ag. Chief Engineer,
G. I. P. Ry.,
Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, 21-6-1220. 1844

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for loading and discharging of cargo, rations, baggage, and ballast, etc., Hired Transports and Government Troopship in the Port of Bombay, from 1st July, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 25th June, 1920.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which will not be endorsed to any Government Officer but could stand in the name of the tenderer, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Cheques will not be accepted. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Tender Forms may be obtained on payment of annas eight per copy. Any information required in connection with the aforementioned contract will be furnished by the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay.

E. J. HEADLAM,
Captain,
1856 Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RS. 300 PRIZE.

A suitable coloured cover for the Company's Time Tables and Guide is wanted for the quarters ending 30-11-1920 and 28-2-1921, a period which covers the time during which His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will be in India.

2. A prize of Rs. 300 is offered for the best design submitted. Competitors entering for this competition will have to agree that the decision of the Agent as to the award of the prize is final and further that all drawings submitted become the property of the East Indian Railway.

3. Any design which is utilized except the one which receives the prize, will be paid for suitably. The payment made for a design so utilized will not be less than Rupees 50 (fifty.)

4. All drawings must be sent in before the 31st July, 1920, and Artists desirous of competing should address the Undersigned.

By Order
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
Calcutta, 11th June, 1920. 1723

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHOTALAL RAMDAS has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered as waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Fanaswadi Lane in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 4662 and Street No. 30 and 32 containing by admeasurement sixty-six square yards and according to the Collector's Bill seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1133, Old Survey No. 342 and New Survey No. 1/329 and bounded as follows: On the East by the said Fanaswadi Lane, on the West by the property of Vasudevji Bhaskaracharya on the North by the property of Vinayakrao Vasudevji and on the South by the house of Messrs. Vishwanath, Vithal, and Krishnarao Dinanathji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1855

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARSANDAS JUGJIVAN has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described, which he has contracted to purchase from CHHOTALAL RAMDAS. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Fanaswadi Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 4662 and Street No. 30 and 32, containing by admeasurement sixty-six square yards and according to the Collector's Bill seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1123 Old Survey No. 342 and New Survey No. 1/329 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Fanaswadi Lane, on the West by the property of Vasudevji Bhaskaracharaya, on the North by the property of Vinayakrao Vasudevji and on the South by the house of Messrs. Vishwanath Vithal, and Krishnarao Dinanathji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1854

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARI BHANA and GOVIND HARI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage charge, lien ease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed, without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (since redeemed), containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 580 Collector's New No. 2746, Old Survey No. 70 and New Survey No. 8219, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3223 and Street No. 3, all which premises are situate at and on the Chandanwadi Road at Ropa Lane, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Galli and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Shapurji Seerval, on or towards the West by Ropa Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Ardesir Nowroji Vesuna alias Tahelawalla and on or towards the South by tht property of Ardesir Nowroji Nanawattee.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
1851 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, MESSRS. KAVASJI PIROZSHA AND CO., are in no way responsible for or are concerned with the 3 cases advertised for sale by Public Auction as on their account and risk by Thaker Gordhandas Goculdas and that the advertisement under the signature of Messrs. Mehta and Co., appearing in the daily newspapers has been printed maliciously and with a view to lower our clients' reputation.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kavasji Pirozsha and Co.,

1825

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients CASSUM MAHOMED NUTHA and HABIB ESMAIL have contracted to buy from SHAIK MAHOMED SHAIK ADAM CHAND, SHAIK GULAM MAHOMED, SHAIK BADRUDIN CHAND SADRUNISSA, daughter of Shaik Badrudin Chand Mariumbai, widow of Shaik Badrudin Chand Shaik Imam and Shaik Chand, the property hereunder described and that all persons having claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, maintenance, possession, or otherwise, however should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Chimna Butcher Street, in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 518 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 349, 350, 2246, New No. 7629, Old Survey Nos. 952-946-945 and New Survey No. 4367 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 7177 (1) and Street No. 61 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the North by the property of Rajbhai Wookerji and on the South by the property of Banarsibai daughter of Tricumdas.

THAKOREDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain & Vaidya.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1920.

1818 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAMPSEY DHARSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. KESHRINATH SHAMRAO RELE, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant who has agreed to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Lady Jamsetji Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3260 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 102, 126 and 411, New 3659, Old Survey Nos. 129 and 130 and New Survey No. 1/136 and bounded, on the East by the property of Rosina Lopes, on the West by the property of Kashinath Mangesh Hate, on the North by the property of Sorabji Watchhagandhy, on the south by the property of R. F. Lobo and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5699 (3) and 5700 and Street Nos. 175 B and 176 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Champsey Dharsey.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1843

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI MANECKJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients free from all encumbrances the property hereunder described which he had taken on lease in perpetuity from the Trustees of Bai Soonabai Hirji's Agiary with option of purchasing the reversion. All persons having claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed with out reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at and on the North side of the Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (854) eight hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7059 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a 10 ft. passage and beyond that by the property of the late Mr. Byramji Framji Motiwalla, on or towards the West by the proposed forty feet Road, on or towards the North by the Property of Bai Soonabai Hirji's Agiary and on or towards the South by the other Property of the Vendor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3387 (2) 3391 (2) and Street Nos. 9A and 53A.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

MEHTA LALJI & Co.,
1852 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GHELLA KURPAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land partly of Foras and partly of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Naigaum Cross Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4889, square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 495, 496, 575, 102, and 12, New Nos. 13350, 13351, A03670, D/11881, E11881, New Nos. 4/2013, 3/2015, 1/2014, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 822, 826, 827, Street Nos. 182, 184, and 187 and bounded on the North by Naigaum Cross Road, on the South partly by the property of Madhusudan Goculdas and partly by Mosque, on the West by the property of Jamshedji Antia and on the East by the property of Hemchand Amerchand,.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

BHIMJI & CO.,
1836 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER ARTICLES, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY FURNITURE, etc.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th June 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale rooms by order of the heirs and administrators of the estate of the late Bai Vithoo widow of Seth Devji Zudha the following.—

Gold waist belts, bangles, neckchains, necklaces, wristlets, silver cups, trays goblets, lotas, etc.

Precious gem set Jewellery comprising emerald rings, blue diamond rings, diamond and emerald rings, valuable pearl necklaces, pearl collars, bracelets set with diamonds and emeralds, ear rings set with diamonds and emerald, diamond buttons, pearl nose rings, and similar other valuable articles.

Also cupboards, a drawing room suite, electric chandelier, one safe, sandalwood jewel boxes, embroidered sarees, etc.

Property of a Parsee gentleman:—
1 diamond marquise ring.
1 diamond ear-drop, 1 pair pearl earrings, 1 diamond and ruby ring.
1 pearl necklace, 1 hunting watch.
2 lady's gold watches, 1 silver watch.
The articles will be on view three days previous to sale.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, NEXT TO DATOOBHOY BUILDING, CHARNI ROAD, LEVEL CROSSING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st day of June 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A-16882, Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8007, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D, Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

This plot is suitable for erecting large buildings with showrooms, and special attention of Mercantile Firms and Motor Carmakers is drawn to this sale, as such a large building site as this is scarcely to be obtained in such prominent locality.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Levidas Nandlal and Co., of Cutlery Bazaar:—
W. C. and Co. 498—No. 1010/12, 3 cases cotton garter.

By order of the Bank concerned.
1 case Pram Tyres.
12 cases Banti Bros. Whitehouse Cocoa, 3 oz. and ½ lb. tins; 3 cases table soaps, 3 cases Boathe Herrings soups, 2 cases baking powder.
13 cases "Master" electric batteries and lanterns by the United Corporation.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receivor in Suit No. 2978 of 1919: Hajee Joosub vs. Mariambai and others:—
Wooden chair, easy chair, bench, teapoys, gramophone, clock, a lot of old clothes, etc.

On account of the concerned.
Wooden writing table, washhand table, low back chair, cane fancy chairs, easy chair, sofas, book stands, baby perumbulators, baby iron cots, military camp tents, riding saddles, etc.

About 18 second-hand and old typewriters.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 21 June 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIAMOND RING.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Laphatary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Messrs. Hirachand Khubchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Ali bin Ebrahim Jayani.

1 Diamond Ring (Diamond wg. about 8½ ratis).

The ring on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 PACKAGES TURKEY RED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Manilal Vrajlal of Navigully (of Sha Hiralal Girdhar):—

44 packages Turkey Red, 40 yards and 20 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES COLOURED PURMOTTO.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Gordhandas Goculdas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cowasji Pirosha & Co.

3 cases coloured Purmotto Bigger width L. Telly's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 90 CASES CEYLON TEA AND 27 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Chhabildas Motiram and Bros. at their godown at Kolivada, Cementchowl, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Yahudi M. M. Mozis.

37 cases each 95 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 159.
22 cases each 56 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 158.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 105.
13 cases each 86 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 236.
8 cases each 88 lbs. Ceylon tea Lot No. 130.
27 cases each 140 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot. No. 3.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT DUNCAN ROAD, BAPTY ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, attorneys for the owners, sell by Public Auction on the Premises.

The building materials of the House No. 27 situate at Duncan Road, Bapty Road.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 3 days and the materials to be completely removed by the purchaser at his own expense before the end of July.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHADAK OR PYDHOWNI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeseer Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the owner Mr. Abdul Rehman Hajee Saleh Mahomed Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being on the northern side of Khadak or Comber Bowel Street or Pydhowni Street in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement ninety-six yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nursey Nuthoo now of Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed, on or towards the South by the said Comber Bowel or Pydhowni Road, on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Joosab Yacoob, and on or towards the West by the property of Gulam Hoosein Maherali Dharamsey and which said land here ditaments and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and are Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1322, 1460, new No. 7083 and 4/7083 Old Survey No. 1/175, 1/176 New Survey No. 2981 and 2/2981 and by the Municipality formerly under No. 49 and now under Ward B No. 2166 and Street No. 186-88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th June 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, Proctor Street, next to the Robert Money, School, in University settlement Bunglow, very valuable and hand some teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass ware and crockery ware, best plated ware solid blackwood sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waters marble top tables, rich cabinets, table ornaments, marble and terracotta figures chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suits, tiled top teapoys, one square piano by Schied Mayer, Corner cabinets, rich carpets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown pressers, writing tables, book stands, sandle wood chest, billiard sofas, pictures cane chairs aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of late Mr. F. Boyde and surplus furniture of University settlement.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view for 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT NEAPEANSEA ROAD FACING THE SEA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND WEALTHY GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SITES AT MALABAR HILL FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,700 to 2,000 square yards at Nepeansea Road on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.)

Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent of nearly 3,000 square yards these plots are situate on the West side of Nepeansea Road between the property of the late Mr. Sorabji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein and are bounded on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the vendor at 121 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 21st June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents;
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

UCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS CUMMIN SEEDS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st June, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Port Trust Docks Duty Paid-Warehouse No. III W. B. E. by order of Messrs. Poonsee Densee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tokersy Kanji and Co:—

500 Bags Cummin seeds bearing marks and Nos. E. V. or nil 1/500 or nil.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 320 BAGS SESAMUM.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st June 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Trilokchand Mamraj at his godown No. 100—104 Masjid Siding Road, and on account and at the risk of Shah Manohand Valchand.

320 bags sesamum February March Vayda, sent by Ramji Peraj on behalf of Lalji Poonshi on behalf of Shah Manchand Valchand and rejected in Survey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 621.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES FINE STEEPLE YEOTMAL COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, 22nd June, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard at Colaba.

75 bales Yeotmal Cotton as under:—
65 bales yeotmal cotton.
10 bales quantity of yeotmal loose cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 KEGS OF NORWAY WROUGHT IRON ROSE, BROAD NAILS.
TO-DAY 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. D. J. Mistri and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. K. Abdulbhai and Co., of Bhaji Pala Lane, Khokha Bazaar Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st June at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 16 Apollo Street, the following.

D.B.L. 100 1/250—250 kegs of Norway wrough iron rose broad nails.
Size of kegs—2/25, 2½/50, 3/50, 3½/15, 4/25, 5/25, 6/25, 7/15, 8/15, 9/5 eq. 250 kegs.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer in charge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of woolen and cotton army clothing, blankets, greatcoats, shirts, towels, trousers, coats, pyjamas, mosquitos curtain, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	8
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	25
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/20
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE
UNION STEEL Co.
No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

ACHES.
IN THEBONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Odman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Re 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
19 Sh. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

Economic & Financial Review.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Government of India are not yet committed to any fine of action regarding Imperial Preference, thanks to the timely protests which were made against launching the country on such a policy without making sufficient inquiries and committing representative public opinion. It was due to this agitation that a Commission of Inquiry was resolved to be appointed (atleast that is the recommendation of the committee appointed by the Government which may be expected to be adopted). Even this proposal to appoint a Commission of Inquiry has raised high the hopes of a section of the British commercial public, as will be evident from the following resolution passed by the British Empire Producers' Organization at a recent meeting of their Council:—

That this organization, representing a large body of producers and manufacturers in the United Kingdom and the principal producing organizations in the Dominions and Colonies, welcomes the proposed Commission of Inquiry into the value of Imperial Preference to India, and strongly urges the Indian Government to adopt that principle in all developments of its future economic policy as tending to strengthen the Empire and to encourage the development of its resources.

Side by side with this there are significant letters to the Press expressing alarm at the attitude of the Government of India in making no discrimination between German and British trade. Evidently British merchants and manufacturers do not relish the prospect of an India wherein British interests do not receive adequate consideration. India has in the past willingly or unwillingly extended such a consideration but has found that the response is all in the key of "heads I win, tails you lose." Naturally Indian feelings have undergone a charge, principally in account of the splendid Imperial feelings manifested, by the British Colonies towards Indian imigrants. If this is the sort of Imperialism we are going to have, argues the Indian merchant, we should better steer clear of it. It is not only the professional politician who is opposing Imperial Preference but also Indian merchants and industrialists all of whom have been roused in action by the Colonial attitude.

India's Right to Protest Her Industries.

Not only is the natural resentment of India at the Colonial attitude to be taken into account but her natural desire to develop potent factor in this question. This was recognised will by Sir Findlay Shirras who in his address to the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce appealed to British commercial bodies and especially to those of Lancashire, not to obstruct India's right to protect her own industries. Referring to the strong opposition of the Lancashire members in 1917 to the increase in the Indian cotton duties without corresponding enhancement of the excise duty on the competitive product of the Indian mills, Sir Findlay expressed the assurance that the changed outlook as a result of long comradeship in the war would present repetition of such an attitude.

This is optimism indeed. But it may well be doubted if this optimism is justified in view of the events which have happened, not only in this country, but in British Colonies, as far as the rights and privileges of Indians are concerned. He believe that in resenting the imposition of fiscal policy from Whitehall, irrespective of her own opinions, India will have the full support of the Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. This is specially interesting to show that the British Colonies enjoy much more of fiscal autonomy than is promised to India under the Montague Chelmsford Scheme, despite the assertions of Lord Sinha and others to the contrary. If the British Colonies have got an independence of their own with regard to fiscal matters, which India has no got, and which India cannot be promised, so long at least, as there is the present attitude of the British politicians and Statesmen, at least a majority of them, that India is only for the good of the Empire. Sir Findlay Shirras gave a wholesome piece of advice to his brother Aberdonians, when he said that reliance for the development of British Trade in India must be placed upon energy and initiative and not upon privilege, asking them at the same time to take a leaf out of the book of Japan and the United States and study the market right down to the bazaar trade, in the same way as the commercial agents of these two countries. This was just what we emphasised in our last week's review while dealing with the views expressed by Mr. Ainscough.

Ignoring of India at Labour Conference.

Aegret has been expressed, and rightly, that the claims of India have been strangely overlooked in the formation of the standing Council of the Labour Conference. This was done on the ground that she was not of "chief industrial importance." Sir Findlay Shirras regrets such a decision, especially as, according to his showing, she ranks only fifth and is industrially superior or four of the countries separately represented on the Governing body namely, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Japan. The number of our workers in industries, mining and transport was at the last census over 20 million or twice the number of those four countries taken together. Our Chambers of Commerce should take note of this omission and represent to the Government of India that the claims of India with regard to the Standing Committee of the Labour Conference be recognised as soon as possible.

Silver.

Silver has landed the Government in a morass and played ducks and drakes with the precious Report of the Currency Committee, which Canute-like, wanted to lay down the law "thus far and no further" to silver. Silver has proved however a frail dame, failer even than the woman whom Shakespeare apostrophised, for, within six months of the publication of the Report of the Currency Committee, it has come down 50 per cent, belying all the assertions and predictions that were made about its never going down for about fifteen years. When the Indian Merchants' Chamber wrote to the Currency Committee last year, that if India went out of the Silver Market, be it e. for so small a time, the silver market of the world would come down with a crash from the dizzy heights to which it was naturally raised by a certain clique of operators; this view was ridiculed, but now it has received a justification, which was never dreamnt, of, by the silver coming down to 44d. At the present market rate of silver exchange should be about 1s. 5d. and marvel of marvels, the Government rate for the sale of Reverse Councils is 2s. 4d. It was said that the exchange had to be raised up because of the price of silver. Silver has now gone down shattering all pleas of the Government. If exchange to be again lowered in view of the price of silver? What again about the sale of Reverse Councils? From the beginning there was no justification for their sale, especially for the difference between the Government rate and the Bank Rate. At present there is a show of justification if the standard exchange rate be taken at 2 shillings, but there can be no justification even at present for selling Reverse Councils by the Government at 2s. 4d. and odd, when the bazaar rate is 1s. 9d. People have earned huge sums through this business of reverse councils and to them profits will be coming now at even a greater ratio because of the greater difference between the bazaar rate and the Government rate. How long is this muddle to continue and how long are India's resources to be frittered away because of the mistaken policy and an obtuse obstinacy on the part either of the India Office or the Government of India, which refuses to listen to public protests and to adopt a policy of sanity, fairness and commonsense? Mr. Madon rightly says that the whole of the Report of the Currency Committee has come down like a pack of cards and yet the Government go on with a child-like belief that the house of cards is there. "Who so blind as will not see?"

Subjects of Indian States.

It appears that the ban regarding the right of voting at the elections under the Reform Scheme placed upon subjects of Indian States will apply even to the Indian commercial constituencies. The disenfranchisement of subjects of Indian States, contemplated by the Government of Bombay, is as the Hon. Mr. **Parekh well shows**, a s of extreme injustice to a large section of people living in British India, contributing in no small measure to its income, owning large properties therein, and fulfilling all duties as some of the most loyal subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor. Especially with regard to Indian commercial constituencies, injustice will be accentuated, for a large number of enterprising Bombay merchants and industrialists have hailed from Kathiawad. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the Bhattias, the Khojas and the Memons of Kathiawad, who have made Bombay what it is. There seems to be no plausible excuse for placing a rigid ban upon the rights and privileges of all these people. The old adage "no taxation without representation" must apply to their case also. They have been amongst some of the richest subjects of His Majesty from whom the greatest income has flown to the treasury. Not only that, but whenever there are any calls from the State or from the public they are among the foremost to respond to those calls and to contribute magnificent sn The Government of Bengal has ere long removed the restrictions from subjects of Indian states and it is high time that the Government of Bombay should also follow in its footsteps and remove the restrictions from subjects of Indian States residing in the Bombay **Presidency.**

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. June 18th

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indians	200
" " Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	27.20
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	68.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) July	37.45
Oct.	34.68
Jan.	32.00
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	37.03
Oct.	34.53

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Liverpool. June 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	26.30
July	..
Aug.	..
Sept.	23.22
Oct.	22.84
Nov.	22.16
Dec.	21.80
Jan.	..
Feb.	21.35
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. June 18th.

Months	To-day's price
June.	24.85
July.	24.55
Aug.	24.13
Sept.	23.74
Oct.	23.40
Nov.	22.84
Dec.	22.38
Jan.	22.08
Feb.	21.83
Mar.	21.54
April.	21.34
May.	21.12

Tone:—Irregular.
Manchester Market:—Dull.
Yarns:—Easier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Jneu. 18th

M.G. Bengal Goofd	10.25
" " Fully Good	11.00
" " Fine	11.50
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.25
" " " Fully Good	17.25
" " " Fine	17.85
" Broach Good M.G.	19.85
" " "	20.35
" " "	20.85
" Broach Good	10.07
" " Fully Good	10.82
" " Fine	11.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London. June 18th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	9,000
" Forwarded	58,000
" Imports	33,000
" Stock	114,000
Actual Weekly Sales	19,000
Water Twist	4/9
Printers Cloth	122/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19th.

Futures at New York July	37.68
" " " Oct.	36.23
" " " Jan.	33.46

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 18th.

Rents 3%	57 1/4
Bar Sulver Spot	48 1/8
" 2 months hence	48 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Buyers satisfied.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/2
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	103 2
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	56 1/2
Consols 2½%	47 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	52
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	57 1/8
Government Securities 3%	49 3/8
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	49.55

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£76
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£50 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, June 18th.

Founding Loan 4%	£19 1/8
Victory Loan 4%	£77 1/8
5% New	£85 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 18th

WHEAT.

Rozario Sanin Fe—62D Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£38½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£42
Inactive—Shippers prices are prohibition.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Nearest	£37
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Buyers	£13
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nearest	£36

METAL.

English best Selected Copper	£93
Standard Copper G.M.B	£82
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	£84
Hard Spelter	£7

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept Sellers	24

Tone:—All are sellers on second hand transions—Tone is firm and inclined to harden.—India is inclined to resell.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/1 1/6
Plantation First Latess Crepe June	2/1

Tone:—Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 19.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 460 for Fully Good Broach July-Augt., touched Rs. 456½, advanced to Rs. 458 and declined to Rs. 452. Later on there was an improvement to Rs. 453½ and at 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 451½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 450. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 451, advanced to Rs. 452, and closed at Rs. 449.

Ready cotton continues quiet, the chief demand being for good stapled lots.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	449
Fully Good Behgal	July	228
Fine Oomras	July	294
Good Southerns	June	425
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	425

RECEIPTS.

The folowing are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th June 1920.

Cotton	5,733 bales.
Wheat	18,133 Cwts.
Linseed	4,640 "
Rape, etc.	1,952 "
Gingellyseed	914 "
Poppyseed	237 "
Groundnuts	54 "
Castorseed	476 "
Rice	1,741 "
Myrabollams	40 "
Cottonseed	14,225 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,423 "
Juwar	210 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	72 "
Bajree	72 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, June 19th 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	91 0 0	0 3
" " Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 10 0
" Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 0 0	12 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	17 1 0
" Thin	15 0 0	16 1 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	92 0 0	12 12 0
" Gajar 75-25	87 0 0	15 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	82 0 0	17 0 0
" Black	74 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	17 12 0	18 12 0
Groundnuts	18 0 0	18 0 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	44 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	53 0 0	11 4 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	18	6	2
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9	7	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 8 1/2
Bank Demand	1 8 5/8
Japan	145

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 19.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21/14.

EXCHANGE.

American Cross Rate, $ 3.96.
Paris Cross Rate, Frc 51.55.
London Silver spot D., 49 1/8.
London Silver forward D, 48¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 84/8.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 19.

The market was expected to advance owing to the exchange fluctuations and the higher quotations from home; however, owing to the absence of demand and the stringency in the money market, the market continues dull and the demand is poor. The highly concentrated Reds only are in good demand, and they change hands at the ruling rates. Alizarine changes hands at Rs. 1,700 per drum of 448 lbs. Sulpher Colours rule very easy excepting Sulpher Black of good quality. The quotations are almost the same as reported last time.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.

S. S. Bankura, Harley, Busreh.
S. S. Burjora, Hobday, Busreh.
S. S. Valleji, Ralling, Pulo Bakum.
S. S. Kandy, Hull, Suez.

DEPARTURE.

June 20.

S. S. City of Melborne, Laidlay, Calcutta.
S. S. Kashmir, Butler, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday.

S. S. Gairoppa, Green, Antwerp.
S. S. Tenshin Maru, Hedeshima, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Kalyan for China.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Aunghan for Rangoon.
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 19th June 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Nurani	Jeddah	22-6	T Marlon & Co.
B Dorrington Court	Middlesbrough		Graham & Co
C/E Olympia	Liverpool	22-6	Graham & Co
D/E Bankura	Karachi	24-6	M M & Co
F Asam Maru	Kobe	25-6	O. S. Kaisha
H 9 Iokai Maru	N Y	N Y	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N Y	N Y	M M & Co
N Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	N Y Kaisha

Outside

Syria	N Y	N Y	M M & Co
K Oruro	N Y	N Y	A I O S N & Co
Q Rottenfel	N Y	N Y	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jeddah	Jeddah	21-6	T M & Co
2 Leverie	N Y	N Y	J & Co
4 Ozalde	N Y	N Y	M M & Co.
10 Circassia	Liverpool	13-6	W & A G & C
13 Upaca	N Y	N Y	M M & Co
14 Parpeka	N Y	N Y	M M & Co
15 Abydos	Basles	N Y	I F P Co
15 Linga	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
16 Assay	London	15-6	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 A T Vassa	N Y	N Y	M M & Co
3 Northbrook	N Y	N Y	D B I M & Co
5 Nirva. a	Karachi	N Y	M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
10 Cocosada	N Y	N Y	M M & Co
13 Ivy	N Y	—	J W T Officer
16 J Said Saudan	N Y	-6	N S & Co
17 H T Palladem	N Y	N Y	D B I M & Co
19 B P Sea. Shuja	N Y	N Y	T M & Co
19 Sirsa	N Y	N Y	T M & Co

S. S. Burjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Burjora, 1,908 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Valleji:—The steamer Valleji, 2,875 tons, Captain W. L. Ralling, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Pulo Bakom, with a cargo of 6,035 tons, kerosin oil.

S. S. Kandy:—The steamer Kandy, 1,390 tons, Captain J. C. Hall, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Suez, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. City of Melborne:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer City of Melborne, 2,483 tons, Captain E. Laidlay, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain G. E. Butler, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,483 tons, Captain C. Hedeshima, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S. S. Gairsoppa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gairsoppa, 3,227 tons, Captain F. V. Green, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

WICHITA TRUCKS

Let us help you with your transport problems. We are expecting shortly a large consignment of Wichita Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 tons which are suitable for all kinds of heavy hanlage, We will give you the best terms you can get in Bombay and also a full guarantee with every Truck. So before finally deciding to buy write or call on us when we will be pleased to give you every attention.

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,
233 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
WICHITA TRUCKS
Bombay Presidency, excluding SIND.
Phone 2880.

EVERYBODY NEEDS IT
GENUINE RELIABLE
Makaradhwaj
The SPARKLING GEM of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoea
ALWAYS EFFECTIVE AND SAFE EVEN WHEN REPEATED WITHOUT MEDICAL ADVICE
Invaluable in A to Z of Diseases. It acts where all others fail.
Refuse substitutes and insist on having "KALPATARU" quality, which means
— GENUINE, GOOD, and TRUE —

Price per Tola Rs	24-0	..	7 Doses Re.	1-0
Same Sadgunavalijarita	.. Do.	do.	„ 32-0	.. 7 „	„ 1-8
„ Sidha	.. .. .. Do.	do.	„ 50-0	.. 7 „	„ 2-0

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works, & Stores
94, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams:—"KALPATARU."

Established in 1904.
BISHUDHA BHAISHAJYA BHANDAR
A GENUINE AYURVEDIC STORE.
For the regeneration and advancement of Ayurvedic system of Treatment.
The unrivalled, the most moderate, the most reliable and the most genuine Ayurvedic Pharmacy in Calcutta. Patronised by many Rajas and zemindars and highly recommended by the Press for the extensive sale of medicines both to patients and physicians. Organised by three eminent Physicians.
Head Office:—125, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Factory:—Dum Dum Cantt., E. B. Ry. (Bengal).
A Boon to Suffering Humanity.
Chyabana Prash:—Rs. 3 per seer. A sovereign remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Phthisis, Consumption, Debility, etc.
Sargus Balijarita Makaradhwaja:—Rs. 6 per tola. A panacea for all diseases. Makaradhwaja:—Rs. 4 per tola.
Sidha Makaradhwaja:—Rs. 24 per tola—Re. 1-12 per week.
Sree Madanananda Modak:—Rs. 4 per seer. An unfailing remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Diabetes, etc.
Rudra Sarsa (with gold):—Re. 1-4 per phial An Infallible specific for every form of blood-poisoning, Leprosy etc.
Madhabi Hair Oil:—As. 10 per Phial. The most fragrant Shampoo: will give life and lustre to your hair. Its delicate and lasting aroma refreshes and invigorates the mind and body.
Prescriptions and Descriptive Catalogues sent free on application. Packing and Postages are charged extra. All letters are treated promptly and confidentially. When writing refer to this paper
Wanted Agents Everywhere.
APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

MALABAR TEAK
FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED,
CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.
Beams—20 ft. long, 6" x 6" to 12" x 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.
SITARAM LAXMAN & SON,
Godown:—Tank-Bunder, Byculla. BOMBAY. Office:—Bank Street, Fort Phone No.—4231.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND
To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, coughs, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.
IS
AMRUTANJAN
The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON EXTENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Monsoon has extended locally over the interior of the Peninsula. Weather is unsettled in the north of the Bay, and along the North-East Frontier. An extension in the Central Provinces and decrease in north-west India is forecasted.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 19th June.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	7 19	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 00	7 56	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Taj. Hospital)	0 02	8 14	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 04	8 13	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June 1920.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.668	inches
Temperature of Air	84.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6	"
Dew Point	78.0	"
Relative humanity of Air	0.817	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	"
Minimum do.	81.4	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind	265	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.10	Inches.
Total fall during month	7.03	"
Do. do. year	8.35	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.16	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon	21	m	2	26	27	2	21	m	8	24	16	4
			2	56a	28	11			9	26a	17	4
Tues.	22	m	3	23	26	5	22	m	9	14	17	6
			3	42a	27	9			10	25a	17	9
Wed.	23	m	4	22	25	7	23	m	10	9	17	2
			4	54a	28	8			11	27a	17	15
Thur.	24	m	5	30	25	1	24	m	11	23	20	5
			5	32a	25	8						
Fri	25	m	7	0	24	10	25	m	0	32	18	0
			6	30a	25	0			0	44a	21	1
Sat.	26	m	6	42	24	1	26	m	6	46	14	1
			1	29a	30	6			7	99a	16	11
Sun.	27	m	1	35	27	10	27	m	7	35	15	0
		m	2	12	29	10			8	31a	17	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
" 21 (Monday	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 22 (Tuesday	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 23 (Wednesday	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is moderately clouded in the south-east and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala and at the latter station both day and night temperatures are above the average.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.20" of rain. The sky i smoderately clouded there and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Except at Jhansi the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is moderately clouded at Karachi and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jodhpur Day temperature is generally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.16" of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa and in defect at Surat and in Central India West. Day temperature is below the average at Deesa but above it at Indore; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur and Chanda report 0.16" and 0.21" respectively. The sky is heavily clouded at Raipur and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except in the north-west. Mean temperature is nearly normal at Saugor; else where in the division it is above the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Mormugao, Ratnagiri and Bombay report 0.35", 0.14" and 0.21" respectively. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Nizamabad report light falls of rain. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal except at Sholapur where it is in slight defect. Day temperature is above normal at Sholapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally on the west coast and locally in the Madras Deccan and in south Gujarat. A few falls have occurred in south-east Madras, the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. The falls have been heavy on the Malabar coast where Trivandrum and Mangalore report 5.94" and 4.00" respectively.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in south-east Madras and in the United Provinces.

Bombay, 19th June 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th June 1920.

The monsoon has revived in the Peninsula and extended to the north Madras coast and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the Konkan and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Tavoy three; Moulmein two; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Lashio one; Cherrapuji three; Darjiling one and a half; Sambalpur three-quarters; Patna a half; Jagdalpur, Gulbarga three-quarters; Mercara one; Nellore three-quarters; Patna a half; Jagadlpur, Gulbarga three-quarters; Mercara one; Nellore three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93.0	80.0	75	—	0	0
Do. (18th)	89.3	74.5	92	..	0	0
Jask	104.1	83.2	51	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	105.8	90.4	53	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.7	83.6	54	..	1.15	—0.82
Rawalpindi	106.9	76.0	27	..	0.29	—0.45
Lahore	106.8	82.6	50	..	0.01	—0.61
Hissar	105.8	85.3	46	..	0.04	—0.80
Ambala	108.6	83.4	37	..	0	—1.00
Delhi	103.2	84.7	54	..	1.63	+0.61
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	105.0	86.2	45	..	0.76	+0.08
Mainpuri	103.1	86.2	38	..	0.19	—0.46
Jhansi	105.0	81.8	58	0.20	0.50	—0.78
Cawnpore	105.8	79.1	45	..	0	—1.12
Allahabad	100.3	86.1	48	..	0.07	—1.08
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	113.5	87.8	44	..	1.00	+0.93
Karachi	93.2	83.0	82	..	0	—0.18
Ajmer	99.4	80.4	67	..	3.52	+2.70
Jaipur	96.5	78.3	66	..	6.21	+5.34
Kotah	103.6	85.0	57	..	0.47	—0.66
Mount Abu	77.6	68.4	77	..	6.97	+5.66
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.9	80.9	95	..	4.55	+3.91
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	100.1	79.6	75	..	9.72	+7.87
Bhavnagar Para	97.7	80.6	77	..	..	..
Surat	88.6	79.5	84	0.16	9.21	+5.75
Ahmedabad	99.0	80.5	79	..	3.60	+1.19
Deesa	94.1	80.0	84	..	2.59	+3.02
Neemuch	96.9	76.8	72	0.03	1.35	+0.10
Indore	99.9	76.1	62	..	0.32	—2.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	99.5	82.8	59	..	0.18	—2.52
Saugor	94.6	78.8	66	..	2.50	—0.46
Hoshangabad	102.5	84.4	68	..	0.02	—2.41
Khandwa	101.0	79.1	62	..	0.02	—2.63
Akola	102.4	80.9	58	..	0	—2.97
Amraoti	103.2	82.3	50	..	0	—2.75
Nagpur	104.6	80.8	56	0.16	0.16	—4.61
Chanda	104.7	80.0	66	0.21	0.66	—3.36
Raipur	102.6	80.6	45	..	0	—3.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.1	81.4	84	0.21	7.19	—3.15
Ratnagiri	86.7	79.9	78	0.14	12.61	—7.17
Marmugoa	85.6	77.9	82	0.35	18.68	—2.39
Karwar	87.4	78.2	80	0.08	20.20	—6.02
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.2	75.2	63	..	0.24	—2.99
Ahmednagar	93.5	72.9	67	..	1.75	—2.14
Poona	84.0	73.2	76	..	4.21	+0.86
Sholapur	98.3	73.9	59	..	0.48	—2.94
Bijapur	90.2	71.9	75	..	3.55	+0.78
Belgaum	79.0	68.7	92	0.18	5.16	—0.07
Aurangabad	95.9	73.3	68	..	0.13	—3.55
Nizamabad (Indr)	100.5	86.0	99	0.18	1.48	—1.80
Hyderabad	95.2	74.9	67	..	0.08	—3.02
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	81.6	73.2	84	4.00	35.63	+9.87
Calicut	77.6	73.1	98	2.60	30.40	+6.62
Cochin	78.1	73.1	89	2.41	30.83	+11.75
Colombo	85.1	73.7	80	0.51	9.58	+3.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.5	77.7	89	..	1.18	—1.75
Bellary	91.8	76.5	68	..	0.23	—1.15
Cuddapah	84.0	74.3	74	1.05	3.17	+1.35
Madras	96.1	78.2	58	0.02	0.08	—1.16
Bangalore	93.0	67.8	83	0.01	1.60	—0.74
Coimbatore	79.3	70.4	77	0.27	1.03	—5.29
Trichinopoly	85.1	74.0	69	0.07	0.48	—0.41
Negapatam	88.9	80.2	76	..	0	—0.72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th June 1920 was 29.848 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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SOLE AGENTS,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S PRIMARY SCHOOLS

HEADMASTERS' REPLY TO NEW SCHEME OF GRANTS-IN-AID

The following, we understand is the reply forwarded by the proprietors and head masters of almost all local primary schools to the Secretary. Schools Committee Bombay, in regard to the new Scheme for grants-in-aid proposed by him:—

With reference to your letter dated 5th May 1920, enclosing a copy of the new proposed scheme, for the administration of the grants-in-aid to primary schools in Bombay, I have the honour to say that, after careful consideration of the scheme and the appendix thereof, I have come to the conclusion that it is in no way an improvement in the old Government grant-in-aid code under which the grants are given at present. I fear that the proper working out for the scheme will prove disadvantageous to most of the schools. I agree with the resolution adopted by a meeting of the managers, trustees and headmasters of the various grant-in-aid primary schools, held on the 12th of June 1920, that our schools should get their grants under the old code excepting that, instead of one-third of the total expenditure in a school, the grant should be raised to at least one half of the same. Upto now we used to receive our communication through the Educational Inspector Central division. My reply to your communication should not be constructed in any way prejudicial to my school's interests.

LABOUR DISCONTENT IN MADRAS.

UNION'S PROTEST AGAINST POLICE INTERFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS June 18.

At another meeting of the workmen under the auspices of Labour Unions in Madras resolutions were passed protesting against police interference on the side of capitalists in Labour disputes, and calling upon Labour unions to strengthen their position and warning employers that any concerted action on their part to crush Labour organisations will create intense bitterness and hostility which will not conduce to the best interests of society.

This morning a number of strikers interfered with Labour Corps men, recently employed by the Madras Electric Supply Company from effecting repairs to underground connection near the Weavers' Temple, Chintadripet. The police were called out and drove the strikers away. There was a fracas between strikers and certain Anglo-Indians who were returning home from the Basin Bridge power station. Some of the strikers threw stones at them near the new town. The result was a free fight. The police are investigating.

U. P. JUDICIAL SERVICE.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD June 19.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the revised scale of pay for officers of the provincial judicial service in the United Provinces with retrospective effect from 1st December last. Probationary Munsifs will be appointed on Rs. 250 and on confirmation after two years will draw Rs. 300 when pay will be on time scale to Rs. 850 with efficiency bar at Rs. 540 after 9 years service. Not more than three per cent. of the total cadre may be promoted to special selection grade of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,200

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 18.

The plague return, issued to-day shows that there were 635 deaths against 856 seizures from plague in all India during the week ending 5th June. The Bombay Presidency reported 45, Madras 40, Bengal 4, Bihar and Orissa 20, United Provinces 42, Punjab 280, Burma 26, Central Provinces 7, Mysore State 31 and the North West-Frontier Province 140 deaths.

PASTORAL FAIR IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 19.

A meeting was held in the Government House, Ootacamund, on invitation of her Excellency Lady Willingdon to discuss the Pastoral fair to be held in Madras in December in aid of certain charitable institutions which are appealing for help. Besides the holding of stalls, the programme includes numerous side shows and boxing and wrestling competitions and many prizes will be offered.

TO THE RESCUE OF DYER AND O'DYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Dooars branch of the European Association representing all-European Tea Planters in Dooars, has passed strongly-worded resolutions against Mr. Montagu's manner of dealing with the Huter Report. Resolutions supporting General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer were recorded.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

QUESTION OF VENUE.

VOTES: BEHARAMPORE 17; CALCUTTA 15.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 19.

The Hon. Pandit Gokarnath Misra, Joint Secretary, All-India Congress Committee states:—The announcement dated the 18th instant about the majority of votes recorded in favour of Berhampore as against Calcutta regarding the venue of the Special Congress was not intended as final but only meant to give periodical information in the matter Telegrams are still coming and the results up to date are Calcutta 15, and Berhampore 17 votes.

In view of the retirement of Jubulpore members of the All-India Congress Committee who have voted for Jubulpore are requested to wire to "Congress", Lucknow, whether they prefer Calcutta or Berhampore As the question must be decided forthwith, opinions of members who have not yet sent them are solicited immediately.

THE NASIK KUMBH.

AN APPEAL FOR FUND AND VOLUNTEERS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President Prayag Seva Samiti, has issued the following appeal for funds for the Nasik Kumbh Mela:—

At the invitation of some influential gentlemen of Bombay, the Seva Samiti, Allahabad, has undertaken to raise a corps of Volunteers to help the pilgrims who will visit Nasik during the forthcoming Kumbh, which falls on the 14th July next. The volunteers will co-operate with the Police in controlling traffic and maintaining order and assist pilgrims, particularly women and children, at the bathing ghats. They will work at the Railway Station to look after the comforts of railway passengers. They will render first aid to those who may meet with accidents. It will be necessary to organise an ambulance brigade and to provide medical relief for pilgrims by opening free dispensaries and hospitals. One of the most important activities of the Samiti will be to trace waifs and trays whose numbers at big fairs are unfortunately large. In these and other ways the Samiti will do all it can to render assistance to the pilgrims, the vast majority of whom will come from villages, and many of whom are likely to lose their bearings in huge crowds that will assemble at Nasik. The experience which the Samiti acquired during the Harwar and Allahabad Kumbhas shows that non-official help will prove of great use and will be eagerly welcomed by our countrymen both rich and poor who will flock to Nasik next month.

The number of pilgrims is estimated exceed half a million. To have an organisation adequate to the requirements of the situation, at least four hundred volunteers will be required, of whom an appreciable number should be qualified medical men. The Volunteers should reach Nasik on the 9th July and stay there till the 18th July 1920. The Mamiti trusts that its appeal will meet with a ready response.

Applications for enrolment should be sent to Mr. V. N. Tivary, Honorary Secretary, Seva Samiti, c/o Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bajaj, Luxmeewadi, Nasik Road, Applicant sshould state what extent they will be able to pay their own travelling expenses.

The expenditure is not likely to fall short of Rs. 20,000. Compared to the value of the work proposed to be done, it is a modest sum which the Samiti asks for. It feels sure that Hindus of all classes will contribute generously and enable it to render such assistance as it can to those whom it is our duty to serve. Contributions may be sent either to Rai Bahadur Jamnalal, Bajaj, 185, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay or to Pt. V. N. Tivary, Honorary Secretary of the Seva Samiti, c/o Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bajaj, Luxmeewadi, Nasik Road.

The Samiti is glad to announce that Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bajaj informs it that it will receive the hearty co-operation of the Marwari Seva Samaj, Wardha, of which he the Vice-President.

THE PRICE OF PRESTIGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is heard that a punitive tax of about 3 lakhs is to be imposed on the citizens of Delhi as an additional punishment for enduring last year's excesses of the bureaucracy. It is presumed that this new "glorification" of Delhi citizens is due to the great "White-wash" of Hunter Committee having justified the action of the bureaucrats at Delhi. But, pray why the arch-offenders of the bureaucracy—Mr. Marshall, Superintendent of Police and Colonel Beadon, Deputy Commissioner—were not produced before the Commission, the former for losing his head at the Railway Station, and the latter for going to shikar on the day of disturbances (March 30th), and subsequently issuing exasperating and insulting notices?

If such is justice then the citizens of Delhi have a clear duty before them. They must protest strongly against this insulting tax, and if the Government are determined to exact it, they ought stoutly to refuse any participation in all Government jubilations, celebrations, processions.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN OF DELHI.

Delhi, June 14.

ORDER ON PANDIT J. NEHRU WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

It is understood that the order of externment from Mussoorie passed on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been withdrawn.

NEW LOANS.

The following Notification dated Simla, 21st June 1920 has been issued by the Government of India, Finance Department:—

Subscriptions (a) for ten-year 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, free of income-tax, and (b) for the 5 per cent income-tax free Loan, 1945-55, will be received without limit of amount from 5th July to 14th August 1920 inclusive. Subscriptions to both issues in the form of War Bonds will however be received up to 15th October 1920.

2. Date of repayment.—The Government of India undertake to repay the Bonds at par on 15th August 1930.

3. Issue price.—The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the Bonds applied for.

4. Interest.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on 15th February and 15th August.

Advance interest from date of purchase to 14th August 1920 will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest on the Bonds will be income-tax free throughout their currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income, and will be liable to super-tax.

5. Issuo of Ten-Year Bonds in exchange for War Bonds.—War Bonds, 1920 and 1921, will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Bonds up to 15th October inclusive.

(a) (1) War Bonds, 1920, if tendered before 15th August 1920, will carry interest at 6 per cent. from that date.

Advance interest at 5½ per cent. to date of tender and at 6 per cent. from that date to 14th August will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

(2) War Bonds, 1920, if tendered after 15th August 1920, will carry interest at 6 per cent. from that date.

(b) War Bonds, 1921, will carry interest at 6 per cent. from date of tender:—

(1) If tendered before 15th August 1920, advance interest at 5½ per cent. up to date of tender and at 6 per cent. from date of tender up to 14th August will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

(2) If tendered after 15th August 1920, advance interest at 5½ per cent. up to date of tender and at 6 per cent. up to 14th February 1921 will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest will cease from 15th August 1920 on War Bonds 1920 not tendered for conversion.

II.—5 per cent. income-tax free Loan. issued at a discount of 5 per cent. and repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

6. Date of repayment.—If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on 15th October 1955; but the Goverment of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan or any part of it at par on or after 15th October 1045 on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

7. Issue Price.—The price of this year's issue will be Rs. 95 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

8. Interest.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on 15th April and 15th October.

Advance interest from date of purchase to 14th October will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest on the loan will be income-tax free throughout its currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income, and will be liable to super-tax.

9. Issue of loan in exchange for War Bonds.—War Bonds, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan up to 15th October inclusive. War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, will be accepted up to the same date at their nominal value increased by the present value of the premium payable on maturity; that is, they will be accepted as the equivalent of Rs. 102-4-0 and Rs. 103-4-0 respectively for every Rs. 100 nominal value of 1925 and 1928 Bonds presented.

Advance interest will be paid at the time of issue of securities from date of tender up to 14th October at 5 per cent., in addition to the half-yearly interest due on 15th August in the case of 1920 and 1922 War Bonds and on 15th September in the case of 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 War Bonds.

Interest will cease from 15th August 1920 on War Bonds, 1920, not tendered for conversion.

10. Depreciation Fund.—In accordance with the undertaking announced in the Government of India Finance Department Notification No. 1457-F., dated 16th June 1919, a sum equal to 1½ per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loan inclusive of the 1919 issue will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for its purchase and cancellation when the market value falls below the issue price. No future issues will be made at a price below 95 per cent.; and should the issue price be higher, the fund will be employed for the purchase and cancellation of the loan when the market price falls below such higher issue price.

The death is announced of Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, L. R. C. P. (London) L. R. C. S. L. F. P. S. of Bombay on the 15th of June by dropsy.

Grand Clearance Sale

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

From 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

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IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you you... younger se.. again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Urgency meeting of Corporation, at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

The Mail Steamer Kalyan with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

THURDAY, June 24.

Bombay Natural History Society—"At Home" of members and friends at the society's Room at 5, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences

DEATH.

KULKARNI—Dr. S. B. Kulkarni L.R.C.P. Lond; L. R. C. S. and L. F. P. S., Medical practitioner, Bombay, at his residence at New Nagpada, Bombay at the age of 42 on the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, the 25th June, 1920, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore China, and Japan per S.S. "Tenshin Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday the 21st instant.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Govind Mahadev Avalkar (age 19) and his sister Miss Shantabai (age 8) had gone into Mahomedanism a few months ago. They have now returned to Hinduism. They were initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Friday last in the presence of members and friends.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMENS COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the Women's Council a lecture will be delivered by "Mr. N. M. Joshi" of the Social Service League on "Fields of Social Work among Women" on Thursday the 24th instant at 6 p.m. at the office of the Council Science Institute, Mayo Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LAND AND BUILDINGS CO. LTD.

The Statutory General Meeting of the share-holders of the Bombay Presidency Land and Buildings Co., Ltd., was held at its registered office at 3.30 p.m., on the 16th instant, with Rao Saheb Narottamdas Girdhardas in the chair. The directors' report already printed and circulated among share holders was unanimously approved and adopted.

LECTURES ON TENNY ON'S POEMS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala will conduct a weekly class at 72, Apollo Street, Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, opposite the Bank of Bombay on each Monday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) beginning from to-day when he will expound Tennyson's Poems. The lecture are open and free to all. Front seats will be reserved for ladies. For the present the poem selected is the "Coming of Arthur".

THIRD STUDENTS CONVENTION.

The Third Students' Convention will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation at Baroda on the 3rd and 4th of July 1920.

Justice Sir Norman C. McCleod will preside. Delegates' forms can be obtained on application or from Mr. J. M. Rane, Hon. Secy., 38 New Wady, Bombay.

MR. N. T. JUNGALWALA.

APPOINTED ADDITIONAL PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Nanabhoy Temulji Jungalwalla, B.A., LL.B., Chief Interpretor at the Esplanade Police Court, has been appointe to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate during the absence on leave of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. After obtaining the Bachalor's degree in Law Mr. Jungalwala joined Governmen service as a teacher in the Elphinston High School in 1903 and then in 1904 he was appointed an interpreter to Mr Dracup, the then Third Presidency Magistrate. He has been an interpreter to Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the last seven years. This is the first time that a Police Court interpreter has been appointed a Presidency Magistrate.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. G. B. Ranade Khot, Vice President, District Local Board and President, Taluka Local Board, Honorary Magistrate and Chairman, Municipality Ratnagiri intends to stand for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Ratnagiri District.

Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik, intends to stand as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council in the coming elections, on behalf of the Belgaum district.

MADRAS POLICEMEN'S UNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 19.

At a meeting of the Madras Policemen's Union, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presiding, rules for the conduct of the Union were approved. The Union was congratulated on having elected their own office-bearers and on having declared to treat the present office-bearers, who were outsiders, as honorary office bearers.

Brisbane.—The Ministry has decided to guarantee five-pence half-penny a pound for good quality seed cotton grown Queensland before the 30th June, 1922.

The "Labour Gazette" says that return for May show that the employment wa good in most of the principal industries but the decline was shown in the weaving section of the cotton trade. The avera of the retail prices was 150 per cent. abov that of July, 1914. Food alone increase to 155 per cent.

Singapore.—Lieutenants Parer and MacIntosh have arrived here.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SPENCER CUP XI VS ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Yesterday the Spencer Cup XI met the Elphinstone Cricket Club in a match at the latter's ground. The game resulted in a win for the home team by 3 wickets and 16 runs. The visitors played first and Mulla carried the highest score, 55, for them. Kapadia for the home team played excellent cricket, carrying his bat to 84, when he was caught out by Katrak. The faultless bowling of Bhapoo who disposed of six of the visitors for paltry 16 runs, was the interesting feature of the day's game. The following are the scores:—

SPENCER CUP XI.

Ghandhi, c Bhapoo, b Wodia	12
Padsha, c Elchidana, b Bhapoo	
Elavia, b Bhapoo	
Mulla, c Damania, b Wadia	55
Contractor, st Bhapoo	
Hulsara, b Tata	56
Sukhadvala, b Bhapoo	
Katrak, b Bhapoo	
Elchidana, c and b Bhapoo	
Shroff, c and b Bhapoo	
Thriff, c and b Bhapoo	
Extras	10
Total	123

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Kapadia, c and b Katrak	
Elchidana, b Elavia	
Ghista, b Elavia	
A Wadia, c Mulla, b Elavia	5
Bhapoo, b Katrak	25
Nallaseth, c and b Katrak	
Tata, b Sukhadvala	
Banaji, not out	
Wadia, c and b Sukhadvala	
Extras	
Total (for 8 wkts)	13

BOMBAY GYM. "B" VS. NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The "B" team of the Bombay Gymkhan played a cricket match with the New Hig School Cricket Club at the Gymkhana ground. The game ended in a win for th visitors by a splendid margin of 146 runs The following are the scores:—

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Tarapore, c Robinson, b Rayner	
Morris, st Wild	
Kalapesi, l-b-w, b McIntosh	
Tata, c Hunt, b McIntosh	
Contractor, l-b-w, b McIntosh	
Mistry, c Lyster, b Rayner	
Jamsetji, c Hepburn, b Wild	
Engineer, c and b Rayner	
Murzban, b Rayner	
Nagarwalla, b Wild	
Shah, not out	
Extras	26
Total (for 10 wkts)	205

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B."

Hunt, run out	
McIntosh, b Engineer	
Lyster, b Jamsetji	
Wild, st Morris, b Tarapore	
Wilson, c Engineer, b Tarapore	
Rayner, c Tarapore, b Tarapore	
Cunningham, run out	
Padgett, c Jamsetji, b Tarapore	
Hall, b Tarapore	
Birtmistle, b Tarapore	
Extras	
Total	

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Sir Shapurji Broacha was slightly better on Saturday and his condition was not as hopeless as was feared two days ago. He had slight fever but his general condition was improving. The public are anxiously awaiting the news of his recovery.

We understand that Rai Saheb Sangidas Jessiram who holds Sir Shapurji in great regard has promised to give rupees 1 lakh to such charity as Sir Shapurji directs as soon as he sufficiently recovers.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR.

Professor T. K. Gajjar, the well-known chemist of Bombay, has reopened and refitted his Techno-Chemical laboratory at Appollo Bunder, including an analytical department which will be of assistance to textile industries. Prof. Gajjar will offer scientific advice and aid to the textile and other industries to utilise applied science to help in economising and increasing efficiency and invites industrialists to consult him.

COMMISSION ON FOREIGN M O.'S.

The following amendment is made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head Foreign Money Orders, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof (Annas 12.)"

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Unsettled conditions in the Bay are developing into a storm off Gopalpore. The monsoon has strengthened in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Western disturbances have given few falls of rain in Baluchistan and North-west Frontier provinces. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Konkan North, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Mysore and on North Madras Coast. Few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, North-east Punjab, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point, Kyaukpyu one inch; Tavoy Moulemein two; Myitkyin one and a half; Sibsagar four; Burdwan, Sanbalpur one; Hukitala two; Fort Sandeman a half; Seoni one and a half. Nagpur, Raipur, Chanda, Bombay and Calicut one; Cochin one and a half; Trivandrum two; Nizamabad three; Mercara four.

Forecast:—Increase of rain on the North Madras Coast.

O'DWYER AND HUNTER COMMITTEE.

"GROSS LIBEL ON INDIAN MEMBERS."

SAHIBZADA SULTAN AHMED KHAN'S PROTEST.

Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan wires from Srinagar, under date June 19:—

I have wired to "The Times", London, as follows:—The telegraphic summary in the "Pioneer" of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter to you containing a gross libel of the Indian members of the Hunter Cimmittee has caused surprise and disgust. He knows me, also my family, with its unbroken record of steadfast and active loyalty. In another connection he spoke highly of my loyal ability, straightforwardness and great trustworthiness. He must know that my class could not have had the remotest connection with the disturbances. Sir Michael is reported to disapprove the composition of the Committee as none of the European members had ever exercised administrative or executive authority in an Indian province. The Indian members were of the very class which was largely responsible for creating the situation that led to the disorders and which in several cases actively participated in the rebellion

This is what the Government of India have said on the point:—

The question of the composition of the Committee received the most careful consideration as Government were determined that it should be a body of men commanding weight and high judicial experience in which perfect confidence could be reposed by the public, both at home and in India (*vide* para. 22 of Government of India's dispatch).

The summary contains misleading allegations, to select only one for example. It is said that in Lahore there are several witnesses of high position and reputation who were ready to depose that the outbreaks were the result of an organised conspiracy but they were not given an opportunity. The Government case was presented to the Committee by the Government Advocate, Assistant Government Advocate, and the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. Obviously they would not be interested in denying this opportunity and the Committee never refused to hear evidence on any important point and the question whether the outbreaks were the result of an organised conspiracy was the crucial point for investigation before the Committee. It need hardly be pointed out that mere expressions of opinion that the c aracter of the disturbances in the deponent's opinion was such as to lead to the inference that they must have been the result of an organised conspiracy stand on a different footing from the statement of facts independently of the disturbances proving the existence of an organised conspiracy. Also it may be safely presumed that the officers of the Government specially those of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Lieut.-Governor would have the knowledge of those facts. The evidence heard by the Committee is before the public and this is what Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself deposed before the Committee.

On the (q) in your statement at page 10 you indicate the view that there was an organisation, a widespread organisation on the 15th April. Your suggestion is that the whole country was involved. Do you still adhere to that or not?

(A).—There were similar and simultaneous outbreaks in various parts of India as far apart as Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

(Q).—The suggestion is that these disturbances at Ahmedabad and Calcutta and Bombay were part of one organisation. Do you adhere to that suggestion or do you wish to modify it?

(A).—I still think there were certain people connected with those parts who were behind this organisation. I will not say it for certainty, but I think there were certain phases which showed that unless there was an organised movement all over the country and there had been some organisation, all this could not have occurred simultaneously. But I have no positive proof of this.

(Q).—Where was this central organisation?

(A).—I have no proofs of it, but I am strongly inclined to believe that it did exist. There was some organisation (*vide* para 16, chapter 2, Minority Report).

The Governments of Bombay and Delhi soon after the disturbances appointed two British officers of experience to investigate the point and their reports negatived the theory of an organised conspiracy. It would hardly be playing the game to make wild and unfounded statements touching the honour of men of unsullied character and reputation to influence in one's own favour the course of a parliamentary debate, when those attacked are not in a position to rebut them in time. In the case of a man of the position of Sir Michael O'Dwyer the offence would be seriously aggravated, though it was my painful duty to impugn certain measures of his Government. For him personally I entertained sentiments of high regard and thought. *Prima facie* I am afraid there is little reason to doubt the material accuracy of the telegraphic summary to "The Pioneer."

I prefer to withhold final judgment till I have read the full text of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter to "The Times."

SHREE DAKSHINAMURTHI BOARDING SCHOOL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Shree Dakshivamurthi Boarding school has been carrying on its valuable work for the last few years in Bhavnagar. It has been ably conducted by a professor of college who has renounced his post for the sake of the institution. The classes are being conducted by self-sacrificing graduates-teachers. Regard is being paid to the tenets of the ancient educational system of the Ashramas and of the advanced Western educational institutions of the day, and a harmonious blending of the two has been aimed at. It is a pity that such an institution has to cry for funds. One of the life members and the secretary of the institution has come down to Bombay for funds and the intending donors are requested to communicate with him to the following address: Harishankar D. Trivedi, B.A. c/o Chunilal Kuverji & Co., 91, Gulalvadi, Bombay, 4. He will very willingly undertake to interview the donor personally if so desired.

BAGDAD NEWS.

ABORTIVE ATTACK BY BOLSHEVISTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad Correspondent wires:—Baghdad 18th June:—Sir Aylmer Haldane has temporarily returned to Baghdad. Sir Percy Cox reaches Baghdad to-morrow on his way to England. Military situation remains unchanged, and the falsity of previous reports regarding Bolshevik activities has been demonstrated, with the exception of a single abortive attack on the military post at Baiji on Baghdad-Mosul line. There have been no more raids on our line of communications.

LABOUR SITUATION AT JAMSHEDPUR.

RUMOURS OF IMPENDING STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JASHEDPUR, June 18.

Rumours of an impending strike have been current here for some time past. Mr. J. E. Scott, Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum and Mr. Butterfield, Superintendent of Police paid a visit to this town apparently with a view to study the situation. A deputation of the representatives of labour wanted to proceed to Bombay to meet the Directors and to discuss the situation with a view to effecting a final settlement satisfactory to both the parties. The Labour Association has since been informed that a committee of the Directors will visit Jamshedpur before the end of this month to meet the labour representatives and to announce what further concessions they propose to make.

N.-W. R. STRIKE.

MORE MEN LEAVE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

In addition to the 16,000 employees of the North-Western Railway who went on strike yesterday at Lahore, another twelve hundred men left work to-day and joined the strikers. The men who struck work to-day are the following:—300 from the gas factory, 400 from the loco running shed and 500 from the clearing staff.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The second charity match of the season, England vs. Scotland was played this afternoon, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal. Scotland were first to score in the first half, and England, who had a should better of the deal, equalised in the second half. The game was witnessed by a large crowd. Mr. Justice Greaves was present.

INDIA'S HELPING HAND.

ALWAR ON ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 20.

The dinner at the Carlton Hotel on the occasion of the thirty-ninth birthday of H.H. the Maharajah of Alwar was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Montagu the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar the Maharajah of Jhalawar the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and the Rt.. Hon. Lord Sinha.

Replying to the toast of his health the Maharaja of Alwar said that England and India would be linked closely together for very many years to come. India had yet much to learn from England as regards trade and commerce and political science. India had her own rich spiritual and historical possessions and when education has spread in the right direction, she would be able to exchange them with the country which had piloted the Indian people for so many years through fair weather and foul.

BURMA'S NEEDS.

SIR G. FELL'S SPEECH AT ANNUAL DINNER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 20.

Mr. A. W. Bibby presided at the fortieth annual Burma dinner. Those present included Sir G(Buchanan, Sir F. W. Fryer, Sir C. Addis and Sir G. B. Fell. Responding to the toast of Burma, Sir G. B.. Fell said that they might hope that Germany would never return to Burma and also that they might keep out undesirables of any nationality. The present Lieut.-Governor had won tardy recognition for Burma's most insistent needs and there was now hope that few miles of main roads and even railways would be constructed.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

INCLUSION OF SIR W. MEYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 20.

The members of the Imperial Shipping Committee include Sir William Meyer, nominated by Mr. Montagu.

THE "WANTON WASTE."

MR. ASQUITH DENOUNCES TRANSPORT MINISTRY'S EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 21.

Speaking at Portsmouth Mr, Asquith denounced the expenditure of the Ministry of Transport as a wanton waste. The fantastic proposal to reclothe the Army was a bagatelle compared with the expense Mesopotamia which would probably reach 30 or 40 millions. So long as the Government continued the policy of the last eighteen months he saw no chance of attainin a national solvency.

"GAELIC AMERICAN'S" STATEMENT.

MAKES OPEN BREACH BETWEEN TWO PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 21.

New York.—The statement which has been made by the newspaper "Gaelic American" that fifty thousand dollars subscribed in America for the Sinn Fein bonds have been used to send "Nondescript aggregation of individuals" to Chicago to secure Irish plank in Republic platform is regarded as making an open breach between de Valera and the "Friends of Irish Freedom."

PRINCE OF WALES AT SYDNEY.

GRAND PUBLIC RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

Sydney.—The visit of the Prince of Wales is the absorbing topic. The problem of street traffic is the most difficult one. At a public reception at the Town Hall, this morning, there was an enormous attendance.

DEATH OF LORD COZENS-HARDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd 0-15 p.m., June 20.

Death of Lord Cozens-Hardy is announced.

Rt. Hon. Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy First Baron of Letheringsett, was born at Letheringsett, Norfolk on the 22nd of November, 1838. He was married in 1880 to Maria, daughter of Thomas Hepleum, who died in the same year. He was educated at Amersham School and subsequently he was elected Fellow of the University College London. From 1885 to 1899 he sat in the House of Commons for N. Norfolk. From 1899 to 1901 he sat as the judge of Chancery Divisions of the High Court of Justice and from 1901 to 1907 he had been the Lord Justice of Appeal. Hon. W. H. Cozens-Hardy his only son succeeds to the title.

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA AND BELGIAN CONGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In spite of its urgent need, the Tanganyika Indian question has been scarcely discussed or dealt with by the Indian Press. Whenever I saw the heading about "East Africa" in your journal I always hoped to read thereunder something regarding the Tanganyika Indians. This hope has remained till now but very poorly gratified. Once you were kind enough to publish the memorandum on the Indian hardships intended to be submitted to the Administraton of this territory by the Dar-es-salaam Indian Association. I believe this was not enough and so the public attention has not been drawn towards the Indian position there, while as to the same in British East Africa, on account of repeated and authoritative statements such as those of Mr. Andrews and Hon. Mr. A. Alidina Visram and other and persistent and emphatic appeals on its behalf, the Indian public opinion became considerably informed and now at last the long wished for time has come when the giving to it of practical expression by holding a public meeting has been decided upon by the Managing Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, and a subcommittee of no mean personnel of Messrs. Gandhi, Natrajan and Petit has been appointed to draft the resolutions to be placed before the meeting. This step of the Association has been most gratifying to me and I sincerely congratulate it on the same, but I may be failing in my duty on this occasion if I do not draw the attention of this Association and its sub-committee to the fact that so long the grievances of Tanganyika Indians—of course less acute at present than those (such as Franchise, trade and land rights and segregation) of B. E. A, Indians—did not yet attract attention on account of the former being unfortunately mixed up with East Africa, while the truth is this that when anything is said or written in the name of East Africa, it is unmistakably regarding B. E. A. and not the whole of East Africa, as one part of which is ex-German E. A. or Tanganyika. Here I ask "Does East African question as it is being handled include Tanganyika?" The reply is "No", and hence the necessity of treating it as a separate and special item under the general programme of the East African campaign.

For emphasizing this necessity so much I have no stronger and sounder reason than the one that the future of Tanganyika is sure to turn out to be the same as that of B. E. A., because similar courses are being day by day adopted in all those matters which the Foreign Office and the local authorities are in position to control at present and many other important matters of administrative and international character still remain unsettled pending the decision of the League of Nations or otherwise. This I write not without an authority, for the Acting Administrator in his official address on the occasion of Peace Celebrations in July 1919 at Dar-es-salaam, had definitely declared that in this territory the conditions will be applied similar to those obtaining in the neighbouring colonies. Moreover, in this connection it should be remembered that the Colonial Secretary invited the Governors of B. E. A. Uganda, and the Occupied territory of G. E. A. the last of those it was said was to be represented by Mr. C. A. Hollis, the Chief Secretary in order to discuss and decide upon a final definite policy regarding Indians in the whole of East Africa.

According to the latest news it is apprehended that the East African Indian Deputation that went to England to present the case of Indians, has failed in its mission and that no redress is secured and the said Governors are or will be on their way back to Africa very shortly with a policy calculated to aggravate the already existing grievances. All these facts bring one to the conclusion that the proposal made long ago that the whole of East Africa must be brought under one and if not uniform Government, will most probably be now carried out, and thereby the peculiarly advantageous position Tanganyika can fairly and legitimately be expected to enjoy owing to its being placed under the supremacy of the League of Nations, over the other British colonies, will be set at naught by the introduction of the racial policy of B. E. A. in a wholesale mannar.

In view of all this, who can deny the existence of a possible danger to the interests of Indians already there and to the fair prospect of so dearly cherished hope of Indian colonial and commercial expansion in that country?

What I have written here as well as the position of Tanganyika in its relation to the League of Nations, and Great Britain's mandatory and colonial policies, will furnish sufficient data, with the help of which the sub-committee appointed by the I. I. Citizenship Association, is respectfully appealed to draft some suitable resolution touching the position of Indians in Tanganyika. While drafting the resolutions the committee might kindly keep in mind the following points also:—

1. Redemption of the pre-war and interim German currency notes and various other claims on German Government and subjects; 2. Damages during the campaign and military regime; 3. Currency being a German silver rupee and exchange question; 4. Injustice still being suffered by Indian at the hands of certain Government departments, they being defective, incompetent and unsympathetic; 5. Travelling, internal and abroad, and passport restrictions.

Over and above these, in view of the recent outrage near Bukoba, committed by a Belgain officer on innovent Indians, the committee is requested not to forget the Indians in Belgian Congo, in the eastern part of which only they live, and to frame one or two resolutions demanding just and sympathetic treatment of Indians there.—Yours, etc.

HIMMATSINHJI B. RANA.

Chuda-Kathiawar.

June 18th, 1920.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 21, 1920.

"AN UNMITIGATED NUISANCE."

The history of mankind consists mainly of a series of devastating wars interspersed by a series of internecine revolutions; and every peace-loving ruler has been baffled in his attempts to solve the riddle of Peace. Mediation and arbitration have been tried and numerous cases of amicable settlement of disputes have been recorded in Greek and Roman history. After the Middle Ages, when the Pope frequently acted as a mediator, this practice became rare, having become during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a matter merely of academic dispute between jurists and contending philosophers. However after the Jay Treaty of 1914, the Napoleonic wars, the Treaty of Peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, the Berlin Conference of 1885—arbitration in international disputes began to assume a wider significance until finally Emperor Nicholas II, of Russia invited, in 1898, the nations of the world to send representatives to discuss how best to check the increase in armaments and devise methods for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Thus was formed the first Hague Conference. It cannot compare in importance to the Second Conference called in 1907 when 44 States were represented and a definite scheme was evolved for enforced arbitration between nations before a permanent Judicial Arbitration Court. Unfortunately the recommendations of the Naval Conference of London embodying this scheme failed to obtain the consent of Parliament and a dream, which men had dreamed from ancient times, was shattered.

The dreadful experiences of the last war roused the idealists in every country to devise a super-national authority which would act as an international police an arbitration court and a tribunal having the authority to prevent effectively any nation from going to war. But, in spite of the fact that the Versailles Peace-treaty embodied such a scheme and Allied statesmen actually brought what they call a League of Nations to birth, the reality has escaped them leaving but a fiction behind. The first shock to the League, as at present constituted, came with the Polish declaration of war on Russia. Article XI was directly contravened by the attack and the League whose business it should be to take immediate action against an aggressor who refuses to submit its dispute to arbitration, has remained pathetically inactive. The second shock comes from the official replies given to Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil in the debate on the vote for British Embassies. Mr. Balfour extolled the League, detailed its work, blessed its significance to world peace but ended by declaring that the work of "bringing order out of chaos must be dealt with by the Supreme Council" whereas the League was especially entrusted with the task of concerning itself with the threatened spread of Zymotic disease! Mr. Asquith rightly urged that the Supreme Council should be wound up in order that the League should become a reality. On the question of mandates he pertinently asked whether the mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine came from the League. What reply can the upholders of a policy of dismemberment and of aggressive intervention give to those who are trying to put an end to the growing misery of the world?

Prince Firouz may put up a manly fight for Persia by reminding Allied representatives that it is by the strength and "resolution of the Council that the efficiency of the League will be judged by the whole world"; and Mr. Lloyd George may attempt to bluff the deputation of the League to Abolish War into believing that "an attempt to force the pace"—meaning an attempt to make of it a reality—"would endanger the League of Nations"; but the fact is that in the present mental attitude of the ordinary allied statesman this experiment is not likely to succeed. America is out of it; Russia is out of it; and the enemy Powers are out of it. As for the Allied Powers, their attitude towards the League is best summed up by "The Nation" thus:

Obviously in such a world, where everything goes by barter, the League of Nations, with its inconvenient bias against wars, and its ideal of disinterested mediation, would be an unmitigated nuisance. It is relegated to the background, and under the discreet leadership of Mr. Balfour and M. Bourgeois, it appears to know its place. The policy of the Prime Minister is to perpetuate the arrangement by which three Allied Powers rule the world by a process of incessant bargaining among themselves. They contemplate this military alliance as a permanency, as their arrangement for dividing the naval and military police of the Turkish Straits among their three selves clearly shows. Given this system of a world-wide dictatorship by the Allied Triumvirs, the League can have neither real power nor moral prestige. It is merely one of many official bureaux to which are referred matters too trivial to engage the time of the Prime Ministers' private secretaries.

Any League of Nations formed on the existing basis is, therefore, bound to be a political absurdity and an economic danger, since it can be nothing more than a League in reality of the Great Powers and a League of Capitalist nations, working not for the peace and prosperity of the people but for their ruthless and unashamed exploitation.

A GROSS LIBEL.

Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan has sent a cable to "The Times" denouncing Sir Michael O'Dwyer's description of the Indian members of the Hunter Committee as belonging to "the very class which was largely responsible for creating the situation that led to the disorders and which in several cases actively participated in the rebellion" as a gross libel which has caused him "surprise and disgust." He proceeds to expose the plea that in Lahore there were several witnesses of "high position and reputation who were ready to depose that the outbreaks were the result of an organised conspiracy," and quotes Sir Michael against himself when he said that he had "no positive proof of this"; adding that the C.I.D. and the Lieutenant-Governor would certainly have had knowledge of the facts relating to an organised conspiracy which exists only in Sir Michael's disordered brain; and that the Committee never refused to hear any evidence. The situation is beginning to assume a comic aspect. Pandit Jagat Narayan—the moderate—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad—a servant of the Crown—and he Sahibzada,—whose sole connection with politics have been his appointment on the Hunter Committee—are denounced as belonging to a seditionist class which actively participated in a rebellion. No doubt a Non-conformist minister might just as easily be convicted of rank atheism, a blood-stained butchering general of humanitarianism, an ignorant, foolish and vain-glorious politician of the ability of Caesar and the virtues of Cavour. But although the Sahibzada is rightly disgusted, and we share his boundless digust, why should he be at all surprised? It is established beyond doubt that if there was any conspiracy in the Punjab it was concocted by those who had made up their minds to "teach the people a lesson which they would not forget in fifty years." If there was any concealment of facts, it was engendered by Sir Michael's tyrrany in preventing the percolation of any news to the outside world and enhanced by lying communiques from the Punjab and official misstatements and evasions in the Council. It is known that the evidence in conspiracy trials was considered even if the "judicial findings"—it is an abuse of language to describe the fantasies of Martial Law Commissions as judicial—which were worthless, were not; it is known that the Government Advocate Assistant Advocate, the Chief Secretary, the police and the military authorities were assisting the witnesses before the Committee, even if no counsel were privately briefed. In short every aid was given to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his co-prisoners now standing before the bar of humanity, to prove their innocence of the crimes charged against them. They stand convicted now of misdeed and incompetence, and abuse of authority, having shaken the faith of the people in British justice.

Assuming the air of an injured innocent Sir Michael weeps for Civil Servants who "forbidden by the rules of the Service to defend themselves, look in the last resort, to the Imperial Parliament for a final judgment." Sahibzada Sultan says: "It would hardly be playing the game to make wild and unfounded statements touching the honour of men of unsullied character and reputation to influence in one's favour the course of a parliamentary debate, when those attacked are not in a position to rebut them in time." The Sahibzada has obviously not yet understood the man for whom personally he entertains "the sentiments of high regard." It was a characteristic stroke of O'Dwyerian tactics to have his letter to the "Times" published on the eve of the debate in Parliament. But the stroke was foiled. Parliament, as at present constituted, may not be capable of passing any judgment, much less final judgment, on matters of vital interest to India but if Sir Michael is really anxious to be impeached before the bar of the House of Commons, India will not grudge him support in making this demand; but let it be clearly understood that no snake-like wriggles of penmanship can absolve him from his guilt; that India now looks to Britain not for a mincing speech and a lame halting verdict but a gesture which will redeem the past.

Notes of the Day.

The Turkish Treaty.

There is evidently at work just at present a "hidden hand" which is seeking manipulate the cable messages regarding the Turkish Peace Treaty. We published yesterday, and reproduce to-day, two messages, one from our own correspondent an the other from Reuter's correspondent London. Both the messages make it clear that a revision of the Treaty is highly probable and an official or semi-official statement to that effect has been made England. Otherwise, the assemblage in Woking Mosque would not go the length communicating to His Majesty its gratitude at the reported "withdrawal of th peace terms recently offered to Turkey. Reuter's London correspondent, also, cabling on the same date, viz., June 17 refers to a "Daily Mail" report, which stated to be "erroneous", but the contents of which the correspondent has not deemed it necessary, as yet, to communicate to us in India. French comments on the report are cabled to India, but the nature of th report itself is left to be guessed! What is the "Daily Mail's" report and who is interested in suppressing or delaying the transmission of a summary of it, as also of the report about the likelihood of the revision of the Turkish Peace Treaty? Certainly, the Indian public is as much interested as the public in England in the possibility of such revision. We sincerely hope no time will be lost in communicating the information to India.

Britain and Dominions.

In the House of Lords Lord Milner has been holding forth about the scheme for a closer connection between the self-governing Dominions and the mother-country. Lord Finlay in his book on the Imperial Conference of 1911 has attempted a solution of this problem and Lord Milner now, working on simlar lines, suggests the calling of Constitutional Conference in 1921 which should devise plans for the future constitutional relations of the Empire, superseding the War Cabinet and the British Empire Deligation but not the Imperial Conference. What we are enxious to know is; where does India come in and what part is she to play in a scheme of Imperial inter-relationship? In the long summary of Lord Milner's speech which Reuter has cabled, there no mention of India. The Indian public are disgusted with the fallacies and insincerities of those who tell us, on the one hand, that India is an equal partner, a full member of the League of Nations, and, on the other, that India has no place on this new scheme of Imperial Government. In 27 B. C. Roman provinces were divided into two classes, Imperial and Senatorial; nevertheless in the reign of Commodus the right of Roman citizenship was extended to all owning Roman suzerainty. As far as India is concerned she remains in the matter of citizenship, where Rome was in B. C. 27. The war speeches about brotherhood and equality have been conveniently rgotten in Fiji, East Africa, South Africa—ay even in India where as one President of the Indian National Congress remarked: the people are Uitlanders in their own country.

The Punjab's Answer.

The people in the Punjab are obviously in o mood to take lying down the false charges and gross misrepresentations about them hich are being sedulously propagated once gain both here and in Great Britain, with view to justify the atrocities of last year nd absolve from all blame Sir Michael 'Dwyer, General Dyer and the lesser lights the Martial Law regime. A special session of the Punjab Provincial Conference has been called towards the end of July, while special sitting of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Lahore on July to deliberate on the question of non-co-operation. There may be divergence of opinion in the Punjab on the latter question, but the whole of the Province is united in vehemently and emphatically repudiating the harges of conspiracy and the like, on the one hand, and those of base sycophancy and treachery levelled at some of the leaders, on the other. The allegations in Lord Sydenham's spiteful letter, which Sir Michael O'Dwyer has endorsed, about leading men the Punjob having deliberately confirmed the official view of the existence of a widespread conspiracy and having showered congratulations on the authorities for their "firmness' in dealing with the situation, cannot be left unanswered. The Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee has already exposed the trickery which obtained signatures to the so-called address of congratulation to Sir Michael. But there are other allegations also, to which the majority report of the Hunter Committee has lent its weight, which must be repudiated promptly by the people of the Punjab and the special session of the Provincial Conference will afford the proper occasion to dispose of these calumnies and to express, in no mistakable terms, the real sentiments of the Punjab on the Hunter Committee's report and the need of the British democracy vindicating its honour and justice which have been tarnished by he outrages of the last year and, more, by the manner in which the British Government have dealt with them.

Constantinople and Treaty.

"Opinion in Constantinople is distinctly less favourable towards signing," says the "Near East", which proceeds:—

"The two great stumbling blocks remain, as they were, Smyrna and Thrace, and the Government is reported to have allowed it to become known that it will not consent to sign them away. When the full terms are received, a Crown Council is to be summoned to discuss them; but with feeling throughout the country what it is, it looks as if there can be only one end to such a discussion. It is unfortunate that time is so strongly on the side of the opposition; but clearly Turkey must have a period allowed her to weigh the terms carefully, and equally clearly it would be expecting too much of her to ask her to take any very active steps against the Nationalists in that period."

Poland's Rulers.

The Allies refused to negotiate with Russia last year on the plea that the Russians were merely the henchmen of the Germans nd they even went the length of instigating war against the Bolsheviks on the assumption that in fighting against them the Allies were in reality fighting the dastardly Huns. Trotsky was a German; Lenin was in the pay of Kautsky; Litvinoff had a Viennese mother and so on. Poland is an ally. Poland was helped with money and munitions and military missions and encouraged to launch an offensive against Russia. But who are Poland's rulers? The Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armies fought on the side of Austria during the great war. The Finance Minister "is a gentleman who filled the same post in the Austrian Cabinet which let loose the world-war and insisted hotly on the ultimatum to Serbia. . . ." These are Poland's rulers, the enemies of yesterday and the comrades of to-day; and this is the truth about Imperialism, revealing the fact that the reputation of Allied Governments throughout the recent diplomatic history stands lower than that held by the Conference of Vienna.

The Anglo-Indian Press.

What is wrong with the non-Indian press of this country that it should import the worst abuses of Harmsworth journalism and nauseate its columns with scurrilous inaccuracies and jaundiced evaluations of contemporary events? Here is a bold assertion made by the "Statesman," without a shred of evidence, in the opening sentence of its leading article: "It is not surprising that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter to "The Times" on the Punjab controversy led the India Office to postpone the debate on the case of General Dyer." With the notable exception of "The Times of India" there is not an Anglo-Indian newspaper which has shewn the least signs of being shocked at events which have roused the indignation of the world. It may be true that what London Jingoism says in May will be repeated by the brass instruments of Anglo-India in June. Reputations are made in these days by the adoption of disreputable attitudes. The ancient cry: "My country, right or wrong" has been displaced by "my countrymen right or wrong."

Posts and Telegraphs.

The Government of India have issued their orders on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Public Services regarding the Posts and Telegraph Departments. Half a dozen years of peaceful slumber on the voluminous reports of the Commission have eliminated all freshness and usefulness from the recommendations of this antiquated body, but it pleases the Government of India to essay to invest its findings with an unreal halo of importance. What the Government of India ought to have done was to appoint a small and businesslike committee to survey the post-war conditions in the two departments, with power to call witnesses, and in the light of its recommendations to reorganise the Services. But it is too much to expect such a course to commend itself to our self-sufficient bureaucrats. Coming to the orders of the Government of India, the latter accept the recommendation of the Commission that all direct appointments of non-domiciled Europeans to the higher ranks of the Services should obtain their previous sanction. They, however, decline to adopt the Commission's suggestion that the power possessed by the Director-General to make these direct appointments should be curtailed. The existing arrangement leaves a loophole for the exercise of patronage by the Director General on racil lines which cannot always be acceptable or conduce to the efficiency of the Service. The reluctance of the Government to accept the salutary advice of the Commission in this respect is on a par with their refusal to accept the other suggestion that 'the authorities should have due regard to the claims of Indians of unmixed Asiatic descent in the Telegraph Department."

Wanted Action.

Government tell us that they are satisfied that the principle of the recommendation is "already recognised in the rules governing recruitment for for both the traffic and engineering branches of the Department". In theory, no doubt, the principle is recognised, but how far is it carried out in actual practice? The Government evince no anxiety to redress the grievous wrong that has so long been done to Indians in the Telegraph Department. Indians are almost entirely shut out from both the ranches. The racil distinction that obtains at present must be ended and all ranks of the service must be thrown open to Indians. The Government of India's halting and lipdeep sumpathy for Indians must give place to genuine action to redress the wrong if discontent in the Service is to cease. The enhanced scales of pay sanctioned for the Post-Master General and the Superintendents and the reservation of five posts out of ten of the farmer members of the I. C. S. do not call for notice, as they will be found generally acceptable to the ranks concerned.

Duty Neglected.

The need of the Municipality exercising tricter supervision of old buildings in this ty than it does at present was emphasised y the unfortunate tragedy that occurred last week at Kamatipura as the result of the ollapse of a dilap dated four-storied house there. At the inquest, one of the municipal engineers volunteered the astounding statement that if the tenants of any building refrained from complaining about the condition of their building, the Municipality did ot think it its duty to inspect ne building! We do not think, however, that the Municipality can shirk its duty in this off-hand manner. We noticed the other day in the list of business before the Standing Committee several requests from the Commissioner for sanction to declare over a dozen buildings as unfit for human habitation on the ground that the premises were dark, ill-ventilated and insanitary. Were all these requests from the Commissioner preceded, in every instance, by complaints from thet tenants of the buildings? If they were not and if the Commissioner moved of his own accord because of reports brought to him by the Municipal Department concerned, is it not the duty of the staff of that Department to extend their supervision towards the safety of the building also? Such supervision ought to be essentially a part of its duty as that of looking after the sanitary condition of the premises. We hope the Corporation will make this quite clear to the Department concerned. But there is another aspect of the question which cannot be lost sight of. Many of the landlords, seeing that they cannot now squeeze their tenants to their heart's ontent as before, refuse to carry out any epairs to the buildings, even though such egligence might endanger the safety of the uildings and of the tenants occupying them. There is no provision in the Bombay Rent Act, such as exists in the English Act, requiring the landlord to effect the necessary repairs before he becomes entitled to levy any increase of rent. In these circumstances the duty resting with the Municipality of attending closely to every complaint against the landlords and of its own department exercising strict supervision over all buildings in the city becomes doubly important.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, left Lahore on June 19, en route to England.

Their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd will return to Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday the 25th of June.

Their Excellencies will hold a Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday, 6th July 1920.

TURKISH TREATY WITHDRAWN?

A LONDON REPORT.

APPEAL TO HIS MAJESTY.

TO SEE MOSLEM SENTIMENTS RESPECTED IN REVISION.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, June 17.

Mussalmans from all parts of the world assembled at the mosque at Working on the occasion of i*dulfitr*. After prayers were offered a cable was sent to the Khalifa expressing respectful homage and the hope that the festival would be the dawn of a new era of peace and prosperity for Islam. It also telegraphed to the King that having gratefully heard of the withdrawal of the peace terms recently offered to Turkey, the Mussalmans entreated His Majesty to see in the revised Treaty that the Khalifa's Empire may not be dismembered and the religious obligations of the Mussalmans regarding Jaziratul-Arab, which rule out all mandates in Syria, Palestina, Mesopotamia, will be respected.

Mr. Mohamed Ali being pressed to speak at the end of the service, described the universality of Islam, and solidarity of Islamic brotherhood the state of feeling to-day regarding Khilafat and expressed confidence that the Muslim conscience will not be outraged by Britain and the Allies.

WITHDRAWAL CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S CABLE.

Mr. Shaukat Ali wires thus:—

"The following cablegram of Mr. Mohamad Ali to Mr. Chotani will give new hope to all the Musalmans and friends of the Khilafat and inspire fresh life and vigour among workers for carrying on the Khilafat propaganda and collection of funds which are badly needed. "God helps those who help themselves." Rise all to the occasion and strengthen the sacred cause:—

LONDON, June 17.

"Id Mubarak: Withdrawal of Treaty now confidently expected even in England. God willing, Indian leaders' courage, sacrifice, perseverence will yet win back the Khilafat Empire. Maintain inviolability Jaziralul Arab. Trust all remaining firm.: Wire assurance."

NO INDEPENDENT IRISH REPUBLIC.

PREMIER ON COPARTNERSHIP.

HIS FAITH IN LINCOLN'S POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 21.

The official report of the meeting of the deputation of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Irish railwaymen with Mr. Lloyd George to urge the cessation of sending of munitions to Ireland, shows that the Premier said that the Government would never agree to an independent Irish Republic unless absolutely beaten on ground. The Premier drew an analogy between Ireland and America and said that Lincoln faced million casualties and five years' war rather than acknowledge independence of the Southern States. The British Government would do the same thing if necessity arose. If arms, munitions and battalions were necessary to protect men representing the democratic Government in Ireland, these would be sent. The Government asked the Irish to come into copartnership with the English, Welsh and Scots. That was not an insult to Ireland. The Government was most ready to discuss problem with anybody of representative men of Ireland, but the present deputation was unable to give effective guarantees that outrages would be stopped. If the railwaymen in Ireland declined to permit the Government to carry out its functions then the responsibility for paralysing the whole traffic of Ireland must rest with them.

The discussion was sometimes heated and at one time Mr. Bonar Law declared that there was no coercion of opinion in Ireland, only coercion of crime.

ROOT CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES.

RAILWAYMEN'S RESOLVE TO PROMOTE PERMANENT SOLUTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June, 18.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., June 20.

A Conference of British and Irish railwaymen at Bristol denounced outrages, in Ireland and declared that they were due to the fact that the country was not being governed in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Conference appealed to the Irish themselves to prevent outrages and appealed to Government to cease provocation by sending munitions. It was decided that a deputation, from the north and south of Ireland, should submit proposals to Mr. Lloyd George with a view to promoting permanent solution. Mr. Lloyd George receives a deputation tomorrow.

MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES

COOKSTOWN POLICE STATION ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

Sixteen Sinn Feiners, to-day, attacked two young ladies at Castletown Roche, County Cork, and cut off their hair because they had entertained two military officers at their home. The party afterwards attacked the officers, burned their motor-car, and flung the girls' hair into flames.

A hundred Sinn Feiners attacked a police station at Cookstown, in the north Ireland, using rifles and grenades. A garrison of twelve resisted stoutly with bombs and repulsed the assailants, several of whom were wounded.

BRITAIN'S DELEGATION TO SPA CONFERENCE.

MEETING HELD AT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

A meeting of the British Empire Delegation to the Spa Conference was held at the House of Commons, yesterday, and was attended by members of the Cabinet and representatives of Canada and New Zealand.

CONFERENCE AT BOULOGNE.

TO BE HELD BY M. MILLERAND AND PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

Paris.—M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George will hold a conference at Boulogne on June 21st, Representatives of Italy, Belgium, and Japan will also be present. Sgr. Sforza will represent Italy.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd 0-15 p.m., June 20.

Genoa.—The International Labour Conference has decided to appoint a Commission of thirty members, composed equally of Government delegates, shipowners, and seamen to consider a convention with regard to laws governing Labour, drafted by Sir Montagu Barlow, and also a Commission of twenty-one members to discuss the question of seamen's contracts and to draft a convention dealing with unemployment.

ABOLITION OF WAR.

PROPOSAL TO CREATE INTERNATIONAL POLICE.

PREMIER ON ITS IMPRACTICABILITY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June, 18.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., June 20.

The League to Abolish War, to-day, sent a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Balfour, and Lord Curzon. The Premier catechised the deputation endeavouring to pin them down to details with a view to demonstrating the impracticability of their proposals. The Premier pointed out that the Great Powers were already too entangled to supply forces to create one international police, and, moreover, a discussion of the subject was idle until America came into the League.

Mr. Balfour inquired where it was proposed that the forces should be kept at St. Helena or Labrador? For if they were kept in France they would not fight France, and if kept in Britain they would certainly not fight England.

The Premier emphasised that any attempt at present to force pace would only destroy the League.

U. S. AND PEACE TREATY.

SENATOR HARDING ACCEPTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S CHALLENGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd 0-15 p.m., June 20.

New York.—Senator Harding, Republican candidate for the Presidency, has accepted President Wilson's challenge to submit the Peace Treaty to a referendum of the whole country. Senator Harding declares that the Republican attitude with regard to preserving America's nationality will be overwhelmingly endorsed.

AMERICAN SILVER.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S FRESH OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

New York.—It is announced that Government is ready to take silver, a thousand fine at a dollar an ounce, and has accepted a tender for a million and half ounces. The method of quoting for silver henceforth will be on double basis, namely, foreign-mined and domestic-mined.

"U. S. CANNOT ESCAPE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June, 18.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., June 20.

Beltimore.—Ex-President, Taft, speaking at a luncheon here, at which Sir A. Geddes, British Ambassador, was present, declared that America could not escape the League of Nations which would be adopted after elections were out of the way. He did not mention the Irish question, specially, but evoked loud cheers when he declared that America must not interfere in British domestic matters adding:—We must do to Britain as we would have Britain do to us.

ENEMY ALIENS IN CANADA.

NATURALISATION BILL INTRODUCED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

Ottawa.—In the House of Commons Government introduced a Bill to permit naturalisation of enemy aliens who have been resident in Canada for ten years.

KOLTCHAK MINISTERS' TRIAL.

20 CONVICTED: 4 RECEIVE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

Vladivostock.—A telegram from Omsk says that the trial of the former Koltchak Ministers has concluded. Four were sentenced to death and the remaining sixteen to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labour.

All have appealed to Lenin and Trotsky, and meanwhile executions have been postponed.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

STAGNATION CAUSES CONCERN.

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

Stagnation in Lancashire cotton trade is causing concern. Large proportion of looms in Darwin and Burnley are reported to be idle, and there is a talk of extended stoppage in July. Messrs. Tattersall's monthly circular says there has been no fresh business of weight since February, and it remains to be seen how long customers will withhold orders. In view of the smallness of her stocks of cotton-goods, and her outlets for consumption, probably India will start the next buying movement An opinion is expressed that the depression will not be of a long duration, and that lower price will stimulate a renewed activity.

COUNTTY CRICKET.

LEE MAKES 221 RUNS (NOT OUT.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd 0-15 p.m., June 20.

Notts beat Sussex at Nottingham by 78 runs.

Yorkshire beat Essex at Dewsbury by 206 runs.

Middlesex beat Hampshire at Southampton by nine wickets. In their first innings, Middlesex scored 451 for five wickets, and declared of which Lee made 221 (not out) the highest individual score of the season.

LONDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHIMIDJU BEATEN BY TILDEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

The following are the results of semi-finals of the London Tennis Championships at Queens Cup:—

Men's Singles:—Johnston (America) beat Dudley (England) 6 1; 6—3. Tilden (America) beat Shimidzu 6—1; 6—1. This is Shimidzu's first defeat in England.

Men's Doubles. Johnston and Tilden beat Ritchie and Fisher 6 2; 6 0. Williams and Garland (America) beat Shimidz and Rumanian Misu 6—2; 6—2.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

INDIANS' QUALIFYING EXAMINATION BEGINS ON SEPT. 20.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Next qualifying examination of Indian candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, commences at Simla on 20th September.

WHAT RUSSIA CAN EXPORT.

M. KRASSIN'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June, 18.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., June 20.

Paris.—In an interview with a representative of Liberte Mr. Krassin declared that Russia had available for export between two and three million tons of petroleum, and similar products, five million tons of flax, between two and three million tons of fine leather, several million tons of sheepskins. three thousand tons of hops, four thousand tons of resin, two hundred tons of turpentine, ten thousand tons of mineral oils, 250,000, tons of salt, and also quantities of hogs, bristles, building woods, manganese, iron graphite, and tobacco. He offered a guarantee to foreign capitalists for the exploitation of cellulose and paper and for traffic on the Volga and the Don canals.

GEORGIA AND BOLSHEVISTS.

PEACE CONCLUDED ON 12TH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

Peace was concluded between Georgia and Bolshevists on the 12th instant. The Treaty allots Batum to Georgia. There is at present a small force of British and French troops at Batum.

KIEFF'S PLIGHT.

REFUGEES' STORY OF ITS BOMBARDMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

Warsaw.—Seventeen thousand refugees have arrived from Kieff, in charge of the Red Cross, the commander of which relates that Bolshevik aeroplanes bombed the city. The artillery also opened heavy bombardment and fifty fires were started and there was no water to extinguish them. German staff officers participated in the operations and the Chinese were included among the Bolsheviks.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES NEXT SPRING.

INDIA OFFICE'S WARNING.

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

India Office warns intending visitors to India, with regard to difficulty of obtaining return passages next Spring, owing to the likelihood of a demand for homeward passages, exceeding the supply, and also with regard to the shortage of hotel accommodation. It says there is a grave danger that passengers arriving in Bombay, next cold weather, will be unable to obtain hotel accommodation.

"INHUMAN AND INDEFENSIBLE"

GUJARAT SABHA ON AMRITSAR MASSACRE.

CABLE TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

The Gujarat Sabha, Ahmerabad, has abled to the Secretary of State for India, ondon, the following resolutions:—

The Gujarat Sabha, Ahmedabad, condemns the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee, which discloses racial prejudice and a desire to uphold Executive prestige at any cost. The Sabha deems the declaration and continuation of Martial Law as absolutely uncalled-for and the horrible excesses and atrocities committed thereunder as inhuman and altogether indefensible. The Sabha views with deep disappointment the attitude of the Secretary of State and the Imperial Government towards the Punjab atrocities, nd is firmly of opinion that nothing but he immediate recall of Lord Chelmsford, mpeachment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, prosecution of General Dyer and other officials oncerned, the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, Statutory guarantees for the future and full eparation to the injured people, can restore nfidence.

TURKEY'S DISMEMBERMENT CONDEMNED.

The Gujarat Sabha condemns the policy of dismemberment of the Turkish Empire as expressed in the Turkish Peace Terms in violation of the solemn pledges given by esponsible Ministers. The Sabha requets the Allied Powers, especially British Government, to revise the peace terms so as to retain Jazeerat-ul-Arab and other predominently Muslim areas under the Turkish suzerainty."

HINDU-MOHAMEDAN DISTURBANCES.

MADRAS GOVT. APPOINT NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 19.

In pursuance of resolution moved n the local Legislative Council in November last, Government have constituted a Non-Official Committee, consisting of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, as President, to consider what steps can be taken to arrive at an amicable settlement, with a view to putting a stop to frequent disturbances between two communities, Hindus and Mahomedans, in connection with beating of tom-toms and playing of music during processions in front of mosques.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

M. VENEZELOS TO ATTEND,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 20.

M. Venezelos will attend the Boulogne Conference. It is believed in Paris that an agreement has been reached upon a scheme for Germany's payment of the indemnity, which will serve as a basis for conversations at Boulogne.

FEHRENBACH'S ATTEMPT TO FORM CABINET.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' NON-PARTICIPATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd 0-15 p.m., June 20.

Berlin.—Fehrenbach is attempting to form a Cabinet from three old Coalition parties. The Social Democrats decline to participate, but will not oppose Government unless it adopts anti-Labour policy.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' DEMANDS.

WHY CONFERENCE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd 0-15 p.m., June 20.

Speaking at the annual meeting of Marconi Company, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs stated that the demands of wireless operators would entail an extra expenditure of half a million sterling annually. He declared that so long as the strikers committed breaches of agreement and threatened to hold up the whole mercantile shipping of the country, no conference was possible.

BELGIUM AND RUSSIA.

CABINET'S RESOLVE TO RE-ESTABLISH ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

Brussels.—Newspapers state that the Cabinet has passed a resolution in favour of re-establishing economic relations with Russia.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

TO BE DISCONTINUED FROM TO-DAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 19.

With reference to the notification in Finance Department of 2nd June 1920 it is notified that the sale of Treasury Bills will be discontinued with effect from 21st June.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS

REVISION OF GOVT'S POLICY URGED

The following telegram was forwarded by the Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, Simla on the 18th instant.

"The committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber very strongly protest against the continuance of the sale of Reverse Councils. The difference between the rate at which bills were sold on the 15th instant and the market was as much as 8d. per rupee entailing a loss of over thirty lakhs of rupees on the country in this one sale only. The Committee further point out that the object of supporting exchange which Government claim to have in view has altogether failed and there has been a far greater want of stability since the present policy was inaugurated. The committee further beg to draw Government's attention to the present rate of silver which makes it possible to secure whatever silver may be required for coinage and still maintain the old ratio of rupees fifteen to the sovereign. The committee urge that in the altogether changed position of silver supplies and prices the necessity for any change in India's standard unit of one-fifteenth of the sovereign no longer remains. They therefore urge an immediate revision of Government's present policy and a reversion to the old ratio. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber."

GOLD BULLION AND FOREIGN COINS.

EMBARGO WITHDRAWN.

A Government of India communique, dated, Simla, June 21, says:

Government of India and Secretary of State hav been in communication during last few weeks regarding action to be taken in view of the recent market rates of exchange which have now not only departed from parity of gold but have through lack of support from export market fallen below parity of 2 shillings which will ultimately hold when gold and Sterling return to parity. The effective and permanent solution of this question cannot be dissociated from policy to be adopted in regard to gold. The Government of India are glad to announce that as from 21st June restrictions on imports of gold bullion and foreign coins will be removed. Moreover, the Governor General is issuing an ordinance declaring that sovereigns will cease, until further notice, to be legal tender though they will be received by Government at the present ratio of Rs. 15 during a moratorium of 21 days from this date, that is to say up to 12th July. On expiry of moratorium restrictions over imports of British gold coins will also be withdrawn. At the forthcoming Session of the Legislative Council the Government of India propose to submit a Bill prescribing a new ratio of one sovereign Rs. 10 at which the sovereign will again be legal tender. These measures which are in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee have rendered specially urgent by illicit imports of sovereigns which are smuggled across land frontier of British India for encashment at Government Treasuries and Currency Offices.

2. The Government of India announce that having regard to the fall in the market rate of sterling, rates for Reverse Councils at the sale 11 19/32 pence of 24th and at subsequent sales will be per Rupee 1 shilling 11 19/32 pence for immediates and 1 shilling 11 11/16 pence for Deferreds, these being rates which will ultimately hold when Sterling once more returns to par with gold. At these rates £1,000,000 will be sold on 24th and weekly till further notice.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

JAPAN'S NOTE TO CHINA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 20.

Tokio. Japan handed China a Note on June 14th, renewing her request to China to negotiate with regard to Shantung, and expressing sincerest desire to expedite an amicable settlement.

SHIPS WITHOUT WIRELESS OPERATORS.

RELAXATION OF RULES DURING STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd 0-15 p.m., June 20.

The Board of Trade has notied shipowners that in view of the urgent importance of free movement of shipping, no proceedings will be taken against the ships sailing without wireless operators, during the continuance of strike.

THE TEARING AWAY OF TURKEY.

"MONUMENT OF HYPOCRISY."

Never in the history of the world had any group of mortals such great power and opportunity of doing real good to humanity as the Allied statesmen had at San Remo and Versailles, and never was that power so abused and that opportunity so recklessly cast aside as by the Allied statesmen at San Remo. The Turkish "Peace" Treaty, an official summary of which was given in the last issue of "The Muslim Outlook" was formally handed over to the Turkish delegates on May 11. It forms the most abiding and irrefutable indictment of the Allied Governments. In the fair name of self-determination, justice and liberty, it faithfully carries out all the provisions of the secret treaties regarding the partition of Turkey, a summary of which was recently given in these columns. As a document embodying an honest attempt to establish the reign of justice and good will in the world it is extremely disappointing. As redemption of the solemn pledges given by the Allies to their Muslim subjects it is shocking. The treaty in short, is a monument of hypocrisy and the blackest breach of faith. Having won, through the sacrifices of their Muslim soldiers, their present position of dominance, the Allies, like the ungrateful monster of Shakespeare, Caliban, now turn round to the Mususlmans and say: "You have given us power and we know how to crush your most cherished religious sentiments." The effect that this betrayal and breach of faith is bound to produce on the credit of the Allies in the East in general, and in the Muslim world in particular is already manifesting itself, and reports from the newspaper correspondents from the Caucasus and Azerbaijan record that no one believes the word of England and her Allies.

Thrace.

The Treaty deprives Turkey of "the rich and renowned lands of Thrace," including the Gallipoli peninsula, by making Turkey renounce in favour of Greece her rights and titles over Turkish territory in Europe beyond the Chatalja lines. Yet it was this territory about which the Prime Minister of England gave "specific and deliberate" assurance in January, 1918, which he emphatically confirmed in February, 1920, when he said: "Nor are we fighting to deprive Turks of the rich and renowned lands of Thrace. . . ." Even if the principle of self-determination is to be applied, they cannot be taken away from the Turks, because more than 60 per cent. of the population of Thrace is Muslim (even Mr. Lloyd George recognised their being "predominantly Turkish in race" in his broken pledge) and does not want to be separated from Turkey.

Constantinople.

The Sultan is no doubt maintained at Constantinople. But how and why? He will have no power there. Half of the City of Constantinople, the portion on the Asiatic and European shores of the Bosphorus, is to be internationalised under the provision for the internationalisation of the Straits of Bosphorus. It will be under a Commission composed of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan Russia (as an inducement to Bolsheviks to suspend their present activities and to join the concert of the Allies), Greece Rumania and Bulgaria—Turkey is not even represented on the Commission—which will exercise "its authority with its own flag, budget, and separate organisation" and raise its own special police force.

The other half, extending from St. Stefano to Dolma Bagtche, which includes the Houses of Parliament, the Dolma Bagtche Seraï and the Chiraghan Palac of the Sultan, even the Seraglio Point on which is situated the Khirqa Sherif Jami, in which are deposited the sacre relics of the Prophet, and the Mosque St. Sophia and Haidar Pasha, is declared to be a port of international interest, and the same Commission "is charged with the control necessary to assure the execution in this port of the regime . . . . relating to ports."

Under military provisions, which make the matter still more clear, "France, Great Britain, and Italy have the right to maintain such military forces within th zone (the zone of the Straits, which extend to "20 kilometres from the coasts of the Sea of Marmora"—and the population of Constantinople does not extend beyond that) as they may consider necessary." Even the Turkish gendarmerie in the zone "will be under Allied command." Therefore, without saying so, th Allies most effectively internationalise Constantinople, the Capital of the Turks, to the retention of which by them Mr. Lloyd George pledged not his honour, but th honour of the whole of Great Britain, in January, 1918, and February, 1920.

The Sultan himself is thus most assuredly "vaticanised" and if he is still kept at Constantinople by the Allies it is, as Mr. Lloyd George made quite clear in the House of Commons the other day, as hostage for the tractability and "good conduct" of the Turks. Still Mr. Lloyd George wishes the Mussulmans of India to believe that in the formulation of terms of the Turkish Peace great deference was paid to their sentiments. Evidently he does not credit them with any intelligence, or considerably overrates his own powers of imposition.

Smyrna.

Smyrna, with a considerable hinterland, is granted to Greece, and the ingenuous attempt to screen the real significance of it by fiscal provisions for the floating of a couple of yards of cloth of fast red with the Crescent and Star on one of the outer forts, or the taking of a plebiscite after five years of Greek occupation, can hardly succeed even with the most credulous amongst us. Man has proverbially a short memory, but who does not remember the history of the passing of Crete under Greece and the practical extinction of the flourishing Muslim population that island? On what principle is Greece entitled to Smyrna and its hinterland? None. In population the area is preponderatingly Muslim. It is an essential par of the "rich and renowned lands of Asi Minor" in which secure Turkish sovereignty was so solemnly and so clearly promised. Therefore both on the principle of self-determination and in view of thei solemn pledges the Allies were in honou bound to leave it with the Turks.

Adalia and Cilicia.

The summary of the Treaty does mention the acquisition of sovereignty by Italy over Adalia and its hinterland an by France over Cilicia. But it is an open secret. Even the official reports the San Remo Conference admitted it. On what principle is this action justified? Both these regions are preponderatingly Muslim in their population. Both these regions are essential parts of "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor." And if Nature has endowed them with ric coal and iron mines and fertile cotton fields, so has it endowed many Allie country also. Will the Allies admit the right of an alien nation in want of these commodities to possess their mines and fields? If the argument of right, and not of might, is to govern the conduct of nations, it must be of general and impartial application. You cannot have one law for the Jews and another for the Gentiles.

The straits.

The same applies with equal emphasis to the proposed internationalisation, which is nothing but Britannisation, of the Straits. We deliberately use the word Britannisation, for by their recent conduct as when they offered and accepted mandates for different territories, the Allies have shown that the Allies and the League of Nations are interchangeable terms and the occupation of Constantinople and the Turkish peace decisions at San Remo have, by a further process of elimination, established that Great Britain and the Allies are interchangeable terms too. If all such waterways are to be internationalised in the real sense of the world, let Babel-Mendab, Suez Canal, Gibraltar, the British Channel, the Skagerrack and the Panama Canal be internationalised also. And no one will then object to the internationalisation of the Straits of Dardanelles. We must not forget that it is an abiding and just peace that we are attempting. It is not in the revengeful spirit of a vendetta, which only perpetuates the evil, but in the spirit of amity and concord of an international peace architect that we should try to build the future. And this is not the spirit in which the Allies have approached the problem. The Straits, though internationalised, will yet have an Italo-Franco-British garrison, which may, under certain circumstances with the permission of the Council of the League of Nations—another name for the premiers of Italy, France and England—take military action in any form against any other Power of Powers. Evidently this settlement will prove a fertil source of constant international intrigu and trouble, and cannot be permanent. Th solution of the problem of the Straits doc not lie in a change of masters, but in wholesome limit to the inordinate ambitions of those who wish to dominate th world.

Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

The Press and politicians in this country always attempt deliberately to sidetrack the qutstion of Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and the Hedjaz and thus evade the real issue. The invariable reply, to any criticism of the Allied policy, is that the Arabs do not want to live under the Turks That is not the real question. It is a domestic Muslim problem to be settled by the Mussulmans themselves and the Indian Mussulmans are concerting measures to effect a reconciliation between their two estranged brothers and, with the help of God, they are sure of success. There is no question of the Arabs living *under* the Turks or the Turks living *under* the Arabs The two can certainly live *with* one an other. A discussion of this will, however take us away from the point. The demand of the Mussulmans of India is, that these regions, Muslim by tradition and population, being sanctioned by their religion shall not be placed under non-Muslim control. There is no reason why people in this country should not understand the plain language of this demand. The Allies themselves recognised the sacred character of these regions when, so far from claiming any control over them, they solemnly pledged themselves, in November 1914, to keep them free from attack or molestation by Allied troops, a pledge which like so many other solemn pledges of th Allies, was destined to be broken on th first opportune moment. Even Emir Abdullah laid emphasis on the sacred character of this region in his interview with th correspondent of the "Times" when he said that Damascus and the routes from Mesopotamia to the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina—the Abwab-ul-Haramain—must be in the hands of the Khalifa.

The Treaty places under mandatories Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, whose Holy Shrines were specifically mentioned in the Allied declaration of November, 1914. The mandatories are not mentioned by name in the summary of the Treaty that has been communicated to the public. But not long ago the Prime Minister informed the House of Commons that Great Britain "had accepted mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia, including Mosul" (where oil is found), a statement which incidentally fully supports our view that the League of Nations is one of the multiple personalities that the "Big Three" combine in themselves. For who offered the mandates to Great Britain? The French give to themselves and accept the mandate for Syria. With all this the Allies still mention the word "independent" about Syria and Mesopotamia, but they pay very poor compliment to the intelligence of the Arab if they think that he can be gulled by so naive a device. The Treaty forces the Khalifa to renounce all his rights of sovereignty in Hedjaz, Palestine and Syria. Can this any long deceive the Mussulmans that behind this simple looking formula is hidden the disruption of the Khilafat which was left for "Muslim opinion alone to decide"? Does this provision safeguard the wardenship of the Holy Places and Holy Shrines in the Jezirat-ul-Arab which should reside in the hands of the Khalifa?

Kurdistan.

Turkey is to accept a scheme of local autonomy for Kurdistan, but "this scheme is to protect the rights of Assyro-Chaldeans and other racial or religious mionrities within the above area." The significance of this is too patent to require any comment. Provision is also made for the "complete independence" of the territory if an appeal is made within a stated time to the Council of the League of Nations, and, appeal or no appeal, we feel positively certain that "independence" will be thrust upon Kurdistan long before the expiry of that period, even if by that time it is not discovered that the Christian minority of Kurdistan is in a majority!

Armenia.

The case of Armenia, with the unwillingness of all the Allies to help her whilst scrambling for "responsibilities" in the cotton-growing and oil-producing regions of Syria and Mesopotamia, provides a significant comment on the mealy-mouthed philanthropy of the Allies. However, there was a risk of incurring odium if she was neglected after the intense mendacious propaganda that was encouraged, and therefore, the Treaty provides for an independent Armenia with a provision that President Wilson, of fourteen points notoriety, might arbitrate "on the question of the frontier between Turkey and Armenia, in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and upon Armenia's access to the sea." The rights of the Mussulmans, who, as has been repeatedly shown in these columns, have been in overwhelming majority throughout Armenia for centuries past, are simply ignored; for self-determination is a Christian doctrine and applies to Christians alone!

Disarmament.

Not only do the provisions of the Treaty not assure "secure sovereignty" to the Turks even in their homelands, but reduce them to a position worse than that of a subject race. "In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all the nations," Turkey will not be allowed to maintain any Army with the exception of 35,000 gendamrerie, 15,000 special elements (without artillery or technical troops), and 700 men in the Sultan's bodyguard, and even this armed force, which cannot be called army in any sense, will be "under the control and organisation" of inter-Allied Commission, which means that the Allies will maintain in Anatolia a force of 50,000 at the expense of Turkey! No one will welcome disarmament more than the Mussulmans if it is general, but the appeal of the H. M. the King George for more recruits for the already swollen ranks of the territorial forces is hardly in consonance with general disarmament. Turkey cannot keep a navy nor possess a submarine even for commercial purposes. "No part is to be taken by Turkey nor by any *individual* Turk in the military, naval and aeronautical concerns of any foreign nations, and the Allied Powers undertake that they will not employ any Turkish National in this connection." Turkey cannot manufacture, import or export any armaments or munitions of war.

Financial Control.

Turkey is financially and economically bound down. Her Budgets will be submitted for preliminary examination to "a financial Commission composed of a representative of each of the interested Allied Powers, France, Great Britain and Italy," and may not be applied without its approval. The same commission will supervise the execution of the Budgets and the financial Laws and Regulations of Turkey, and determine the measures for the improvement of Turkish currency. Nor may the Turkish Government establish any new form of taxation, modify its customs, or contract internal or external loan without the consent of the Commission, whose consent is also necessary for the grant of any new concession. This is tantamount to a complete financial paralysis of the country.

Political Control.

Nor is this all. Turkey has to accept in advance any measure that the principle Allied Powers, in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations, may decide upon as necessary for the protection of the civil and political rights of the Christian minority still left under Turkey.

Is this the redemption of the pledge about the secure sovereignty of the Turk in the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor? Is this the result of the great deference that the Premier paid to the sentiments of the Mussulmans? In the name of what principle are the Turks to be deprived of their rights to self-determination? The Allies have sadly betrayed the trust placed in them by giving preference to cotton fields and petroleum deposits over the sacred right of freedom of nations. But Mr. Lloyd George is an honourable man. So are they all, all honourable men.

The only hopeful aspect of the whole tragic affair is that by their very scramble to grab as much as they wish the Allies have made the document impossible of execution. On paper, like M. Venizelos, they may demonstrate very pleasing maps. But it is a different matter to translate pious hopes into actual realities. The Allies have forced the Turks and Arabs to desperation and thrust swords in hands which would fain have gripped theirs in a friendly grasp. They have challenged the right of Islam to exist, and there can be no doubt as to the answer it will evoke.

The problem of the Near East, therefore, remains still unsolved, and shall so remain until the conscience of Islam is satisfied.

MR. B. G HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman writes in "Muslim Outlook":—

I have not seen a comment on the terms of the Turkish Peace Treaty, either by the friends or enemies of the Turks, which does not emphasise the practical difficulties, and, more, the impossibility, of carrying into effect most of its terms. Never have the conquerors at the end of a war, in, what we call for courtesy, civilised times, sat round a table to divide the spoils in a more deplorable and disgusting spirit of cynical lust and levity. There is hardly a single provision, hardly a single allocation of territory, which can be supported or defended on moral, ethnological or any other grounds. Even the alleged grant and guarantee of independence to unhappy Armenia is a piece of cynical humbug. Where is Armenia, and how is its independence going to be guaranteed?

"We seek no territories," said Mr. Asquith in those early days of the war, when the glamour of our wonderful self-sacrifice in protecting the little peoples was upon us; "We are not fighting to deprive the Turk of his capital or the rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia Minor, which are predominantly Turkish," said Mr. Lloyd George, when Indian Mussulmans were backward in coming forward to fight at critical juncture in the fortunes of the Allies; "the last and most triumphant of the Crusades," was his description of the conquest of Palestine for the edification of the House of Commons; "Who would dare to use the word crusade?" he says in bland and cynical surprise to the Khilafat Delegation, and so on. Nothing but lies, contradictions, hypocrisy, pledge-breaking and open robbery in the whole of this horrible sordid business from end to end. So much for you, so much for me and the rest for the broker!

Even without the great betrayal of the Indian Mussulmans this so-called peace treaty would be a wicked betrayal of all the splendid principles for which the war was supposed to be fought. But when we remember that the Indians shed their blood and spent their treasure to bring about this conquest, that without their aid it could not have been achieved, that we made them the most solemn pledges regarding the integrity of the Khilafat, the Holy Places and Shrines and the disinterestedness of our motives and intentions in the war with Turkey, our real friendship and concern for the Turkish people—when we remember all this and then look upon this deliberate attempt to destroy both the Khilafat and the Turkish people, the division of the "rich and renowned lands" among ourselves and the age-long enemies of the Turks, can we find in history such an appalling example of treachery and betrayal of friends?

I began by saying that everyone realised the practical impossibility of carrying out the terms of this treaty, though such is the apathy produced by the war and all the amazing crimes of the last year that nobody seems to care much. But it is quite certain that Asia Minor, Arabia and Mesopotamia will be torn with strife for years to come, if this "Treaty" is attempted to be enforced. And the final blow is struck at British and Indian co-operation in India. There can be no such thing in the face of this gross betrayal. How can it be expected? What people could be asked to co-operate in the face of such cynical disregard of the pledges solemnly made to them by the Minister who has played the leading part in this game of grab? All this, apart from the supreme question of all, the assault on the religious beliefs of the Mussulmans of India, the pledge to respect which is older and higher in its solemnity, if that were possible, than promises made in the stress of the war. That is one of the great guarantees to the Indian people, whereon depends their allegiance to the Crown. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon have chosen to flout it. They have not counted the consequences!

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall writes:—

A detailed criticism of the Turkish Peace terms is a thankless task. Where there is no single point, of which an Oriental expert can approve, to form the nucleus of a constructive criticism, and where the authors are quite out of hearing of the claims of mercy or of reason, I cannot see what useful purpose would be served by it.

Turkey, which has been for centuries the least aggressive Power, is to be disarmed and placed at the mercy of Greece, by far the most aggressive and the most cruel of the Eastern Powers; nay, further, Greece is to be given carefully selected startingpoints for future aggression. The wishes of the Muslim world are deliberately flouted in the dismemberment of the Arabic-speaking provinces; the solemn pledges of England are deliberately broken in the case of Thrace, Gallipoli and Smyrna; and the restraints imposed on the Khilafat's rights of sovereignty are a gratuitous insult to Muslim and Asiatic sentiment, for such restraints if, as alleged, their object is to secure better government, should benefit the widest possible area and therefore do away with the necessity for any partition of the Empire whatsoever.

The Treaty is, in fact, a declaration of policy so uncompromising as to amount to a declaration of war upon Islam and Asia. England here definitely rejects the path of reconciliation which the fall of Czarist Russia opened to her, and chooses the way of oppression. She might have pacified India and Egypt; have regained the friendship of the Turkish Empire and all Central Asia. She has chosen to antagonise those countries. Just as the three Powers, which partitioned Poland more than a century ago, did, "in the name of the Holy Trinity," when everybody knew that they were animated by unhallowed motives, so in the present Treaty there is a note of hypocrisy which deceives no one. Like Russia by the partition of Poland, England by decreeing the partition of Turkey, has declared herself the enemy certain clearly defined human rights which are prized by all virile nations; and like Czarist Russia she will reap the consequences. From those consequences I would save my country if I could; but no human being can avert the consequences of an evil action once accomplished, and the matter has already passed out of our hands. Allaho Akbar! That it is to a great extent the work of ignorance only makes the case of the many thousands of Englishmen, who, like myself, regard this Treaty as a world disaster, more tragic; for ignorance in men appointed to rebuild the world for peace incriminates the nations who appointed them, and thus comes home to every individual.

AT WORK.

MR. MAHOMED-ALI'S ACCOUNT.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Mahomed Ali to Mr. Shaukat Ali:—

HOTEL REGINA,
Place de Rivoli,
Paris.
May, 15th 1920.

The Turkish Delegation had not been detained as long as we feared by the railway strike, and reached here before we could start from London. A day or so after our arrival on the night of the 11th, I called on His Highness Tewfik Pasha, whom I had met seven years ago in London when he was the Turkish Ambassador there. I am sure you remember what I told you about Tewfik Pasha's general disposition. It is hard to say whether there has been much alteration in that, but I can well understand that in face of the iniquitous demands of the Allies, any honest Turk would be opposed to the ignominious surrender which people like Kiamil Pasha and his modern prototypes alone could agree to.

You must understand that it is not possible for us to know what is to be the final result of the negotiations that are now beginning, though of course in writing, and I could not ask the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to show me their hand, therefore what I write cannot possibly commit them in any way, but my own impression from what I have seen and heard in various circles, is that Damad Ferid Pasha is thoroughly subservient to the British, and this is reflected in the views of some of the Plenipotentiaries who have come to Paris. But I should be inclined to think that His Majesty the Caliph is not certain to be led by the Grand Vazier and it is my opinion that the overwhelming sentiment of the Turkish nation is bound to influence His Majesty. As you can well understand from the long cable we addressed to him, so much depends upon His Majesty's reply to the disgraceful demands made in the name of the Allies. But in any case we had made our position clear at the very outset, that even if the Turks are made to acquiesce in any arrangements that contravene Islamic requirements, they would remain as unacceptable as ever to every believing Mussulman.

The Turkish aspect of the question is a matter for the Turks alone to consider, though it would be only natural for them to seek advice in a difficult situation from those who regard them, and who have been regarded themselves, as brothers, but in obedience to the commandments of God, I explained very fully the Islamic aspect of the question, which to my mind outweighs by far in importance the purely Turkish aspect, and I think I have no right as a Mussulman, who must have a presumption in favour of the Muslim, to doubt the sincere solicitude of Tewfik Pasha for the Caliphate and for Islam. He is, however, a very old man and has grown very feeble on account of old age, but he retains all his wits about him, and as you know, has had great experience.

I understand that Reshid Bey, the Minister of the Interior, is the cleverest man in the Delegation, and I suppose he must be vigorous also, but unless you know in what direction that vigour is to be exercised, a vigorous man may be a dangerous man too. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting him, but I hope to do so before long. I will then be able to understand more the situation as it is likely to develop in the near future.

All this that I am writing you now may become out of date any moment, and in all likelihood before this letter reaches you, you will know far more about the whole matter than I do today. Nevertheless it is not without its own value to have one's impressions recorded in this manner from day to day, or at least week to week, and communicated to others equally interested in the matter.

Perfectly Impossible.

What shall I say of the Treaty that you will not say yourself? It is even worse than what any of us understood before, and perfectly impossible. But in all likelihood it is the usual diplomat's game to demand sudden death and be content with mutilation if not merely slow fever. I am sure some trifling "concession" will be made, and it will be shouted from the house-tops that this is "deference paid to Muslim wishes," like the Constantinople "concession" which is now worse than if it had been withdrawn or never made. My only fear is that Damad Ferid Pasha and his few friends, of whose subservience to England there is not the least doubt, may come to think that the concessions made are a great victory, and surrender Turkish independence, and what is far worse, the Islamic Caliphate.

There is a clause in the Treaty, perhaps deliberately left somewhat indefinite, which goes to the very root of the Caliphate question and makes Turkey agree to have nothing to do with the Mussulmans under the subjection or protectorate of any other power, and to have no "jurisdiction" anywhere outside Turkey. Since the Shariat is Islamic law, there must be a Caliphate "jurisdiction" throughout the world, and if Turkey is to have no jurisdiction outside her small territory in Asia Minor, where too she practically loses all independence, and it means that our Government has laid the axe to the root of the Caliphate, and gone back to the days of the Pharoah of Moses' time who said "Ana rabbukum ul-a'la."

Visit to Pierre Lotti.

Yesterday we went to see the great Pierre Lotti. Poor man he had influenza when he last wrote to us, and said that if it were not for that he would certainly have come to our meeting. His son was married only the other day, and it is thus that we came to know that he was in Paris. We had heard that generally he puts up at the Palais d'Orsay Hotel, and we telephoned to know if he were there. To our great delight we learned that he was, and sent our card to him with a messenger the same night. The next day we rang him up and made an appointment which he gave us then and there. He apologised for receiving us in his small bedroom, and for the few chairs that he had there, but Syud and Hayat were the lucky beggars who jumped on top of his bed and sat there talking to him—of course through an interpreter whom we had taken with us from the Islamic Information Bureau.

I will write my impressions of this visit if possible today, otherwise in my next letter, but you will be glad to hear that he told us he had sent invitations to us—which did not reach us at all, possibly through being wrongly addressed—for his son's wedding, and that he looked round in the church to see if any Indian Mussulmans were there, but was greatly disappointed. The Turks had sent a fine crescent of red roses.

He was charmed with India, particularly with Benares, where the horrid Island Railway bridge was the only thing that spoilt the most magnificent of views. Would you believe it, the English have removed his name from a road that the Turks had named after him; that they removed a marble plaque which the Turks had set up outside the house in which he used to reside, and had imprisoned the prominent members of a club named after him! Such things I could never have believed had I not heard them directly from him. I wonder whether this too has been done in the name of public safety.

I do not know when the long expected second batch is coming, and particularly who they are going to be. I only wish that I had Musheer here, and if possible Fazlul Haq, though of course the best man to have is Gandhiji himself.

Mr. Abul Kasim reached here safely enough, but you are wonderful people never letting us know when he started at all! The first that we came to know about him, was from Mr. Patel who told us that he came along with him in the s.s. Loyalty, and that he was delayed at Marseilles and might not reach London for some time on account of the strike. However, the next day we got a message from 33, Palace Street that he had arrived, and we immediately asked him to come over. He is now with us, getting into the thing as fast as possible.

No Money Left!

We have now no money left except perhaps for a week's work in Paris, and I hope that the £3,000 that I have cabled for will arrive in a day or two, otherwise we shall be in difficulties.

I am very uncertain about the propriety of spending money, and yet in spite of my having written to you so often, you have not dropped me even a word to guide me. The more money we have the more useful work we can do, and yet success to any appreciable extent will not be achieved even if we spend three or four times as much money as we are doing now.

Old prejudice have been revived by Armenian and Greek propaganda, on which millions must have been spent. Even if we spend the same amount we are not likely to succeed, and yet to be able to do any useful work, and make our Delegation of any use to the Cause, we must spend thousands of pounds. The decision must rest with you whether we shall continue to work or come back, and if the former, to what extent we can spend money. Just now money is very badly needed, because prices are still going up, and travelling is most expensive and hotel life ruinous. It is not merely this that one has to think of, but the meetings, advertisements, and propaganda all mean thousands of pounds, and yet I have not the courage to demand so much from you, or to spend it even if you sent it to me. But then I fret and worry because a considerable portion of what is actually spent appears to have been consumed by ourselves in hotel bills, etc. Do, for heaven's sake, guide me in this matter and relieve me of a lot of worry. I know you will give me as much money as I demand, but I want your advice on this question, whether you think the expenditure of two or three thousand pounds a month is justifiable, knowing that even then nothing beyond visiting is certain to be achieved. Of course one does not know how the International situation may change, and how the small seed planted by us may suddenly shoot up into a vigorous sapling and even become a large spreading tree.

French Press's Grumbling.

When we were leaving India we did not know that France would come out so strongly on the Constantinople question. The French Government and the Italian Government have both been suppressed to a great extent by the British on account of their need of coal, and the financial difficulties, but today the French newspapers are grumbling about the Treaty with Turkey, and I have yet a good deal of hope that this grumbling may grow into thunder peals in certain easily conceivable contingencies. If it does so, it will be necessary for us to take the tide at the flood and for that a good deal of propaganda, which means money, will be required. It is for this purpose that I want to have two or three thousand pounds kept at my disposal apart from what is required for current expenditure, so that the moment we are all agreed that we should spend more on propaganda, we could have the funds at our disposal. But as I am none too confident of myself where financial affairs are concerned. I am nervous and lack decision. That is why I seek your advice, and in fact dictation.

Goodbye. Give my love to all our fellow workers.

Your Bareilly telegram was very encouraging, but I hope our Government will yet see the justice of conceding to us full freedom and prevent migration which is the only alternative in the circumstances that seem likely to arise.

Your ever affectionately,
(Sd.) MAHOMED.

PRINCE FIROUZ AND THE LEAGUE.

SOLIDARITY AND BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS,

WHAT PERSIA EXPECTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 19.

Speaking at the banquet he gave last night in honour of the Council of the League of Nations Prince Firouz, Persian Foreign Minister, said:—

I am particularly happy to meet the honourable members of the Council and the distinguished personages who have worked to materialize splendid ideas making up the foundation of the League of Nations which represents solidarity and brotherhood of people for the prosperity of mankind. It is truly a new era which the creation of this institution has inaugurated in international relations. For a long time, the relations had been regarded in nature of an obstacle to all ambitions and sovereignty had been considered as the right to oppose all restrictions regardless of abuses. But to-day sounder ideas have penetrated the mind and opened up the way to direct international organisation. The nations will not cease to be free and independent but they will know that sovereignty carries with it not only rights but obligations. Sovereignty is no more an end in itself. It is consecrated to the accomplishment of high objects which the League offers. The solidarity of the members of the League is such that every wrong of the rights of one is the violation of the rights of all. For the ancient rule of usurpation, the international organisation intends substituting a rule on the basis of justice and common action on the part of the League.

Persia, for long tested by the effects of ancient politics adhered with particular eagerness to the League and she has shown the same eagerness to impress the Council with unjustifiable aggression of which she is a victim and the consequences of which may be felt far beyond her own territory. The situation in Persia has been the first field of experience for the Council of the League. It is by results of our deliberations and the resolution of the Council that the efficiency of the League will be judged by the whole world. The little Powers are most vigorously attached to the success of the League. I do not think it is necessary for me to specify what the League represents to them. All my efforts are concentrated on the quest of a happy issue to our present deliberations and a solution safeguarding the vital interests of Persia and also the renown and prestige of the League. I hope that the high institution will progress because the representatives of the States which are members of the League are all animated by the international spirit namely the spirit of justice and mutual goodwill in international relations prompting the nations of the civilized world to regard each other as equals co-operating loyally and unreservedly in their endeavours to aid the progress of civilisation.

GENERAL DYER'S STATEMENT

ARMY COUNCIL'S DECISION TO BE DISCUSSED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

Replying to Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords Lord Curzon said he understood that General Dyer was making a statement which the Army Council would consider. The Council's decision was likely to be reached at the end of the next week and he would arrange for the House to discuss the uestion after the Council had considered it.

A NEW INDIAN WRANGLER AT CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

The list of Wranglers at Cambridge includes the name of Mr. B. D. Puri of Lahore who was educated at the Punjab University.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET

LANCASHIRE BEATS KENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

Lancashire beat Kent at Tonbridge by three wickets.

LAWN TENNIS.

SHIMIDZU BEATS DIXON THE INTERNATIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

In the London Lawn Tennis Championships Shimidzu beat C. P. Dixon, a former English International 6/4 8/6.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death of Major-General Richard Wace is announced.

The King has conferred the prefix Royal on the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The Dowager Maharani of Coach Behar has arrived in London.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ITS SERVICES TO THE WORLD

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 19.

Replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Gretton, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the members of the League of Naions had hitherto contributed £170,000 to its funds.

On the vote for British Embassies and Consular Services under which expenses for the League of Nations fall, Mr. Balfour claimed that the League had already performed considerable services to the world. The permanent Secretariat of the League would remain in London till the general meeting of the League in November, when its future would be decided. He mentioned that the office had been established for the registration of treaties and henceforth no treaty would be valid unless it was registered and open for inspection. Mr. Balfour stated that the question of the division of expenses among the members of the League would be submitted to experts at the International Financial Conference in Brusseds.

Dealing with the four permanent committees established under the League on armaments, Health, Transit and International Justice, respectively, Mr. Balfour emphasised the importance of the work of the armaments Committee but pointed out that everything depended on the nations supporting the policy of disarmament. If each nation declined to adopt disarmanent on the ground that armaments were necessary for its security then the tragedy for the League of Natious and the world would be great indeed.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE.

Dealing with the work of the League in connection with the Peace Treaty Mr. Balfour mentioned the appointment of the Commission to delimit the Saar Valley and also of an international body to administer the Saar Valley. The League had appointed a High Commissioner for Danzig, who had framed a constitution for Danzig to general satisfaction and was drawing up a Treaty between Danzig and Poland. The League was also dealing with the question of the threatened spread of zymotic disease from the East to the West especially in Poland. The League acted through the Red Cross Societies and appealed to the nations for funds.

The League was also supervising the return of prisoners from Russia to Europe and *vice versa* and was also considering the question of international finance and the dislocation of credit with regard to which a meeting of the experts of the world would be held. The League was doing its best to find a European. The power to undertake the mandate for Armenia and some nations prepared to supply the mandatory with necessary resources.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to protest against the activities of some enthusiasts who were urging the creation of a super-state to direct a force, levied and paid for by the sovereign states of the world. He declared that the problem of bringing order out of chaos must be dealt with by the Supreme Council, or otherwise those who were throwing that burden upon the League would be doing it the greatest possible disservice. The League, if overloaded, would assuredly break down and the most promising effort hitherto made in the direction of a new civilisation would be destroyed.

Mr. Asquith hoped that the victorious Powers would not be slow to set an example with regard to disarmament and asked whether the Polish aggression did not come within Article Eleven and whether the mandate for Palestine came from the League. He asked a similar question with regard to Mesopotamia and urged that the Supreme Council should be wound up in order to let the League become a reality.

NO ROOM FOR TWO INTERNATIONAL BODIES.

Lord Robert Cecil declared that the lack of formal decision with regard to the mandates for Africa was producing very deplorable conditions and urged that all these should be settled at the earliest possible moment. There was no room for two supreme international bodies such as the Supreme Council and the Council of the League of Nations.

With regard to America it was difficult for us to discuss freely her position, but he was sure that nothing would encourage our friends in America more than that we should be able to argue with them that as the League had accomplished so much in the preservation of peace, it was undesirable that they should stand aside in the great work.

Mr. Balfour replying said that Lord Robert Cecil was the most intolerant man on this subject he has ever known. Nothing but abject submission not only to broad principles on which he went but to every detail of carrying them out would satisfy him. As regards Poland the conditions contemplated by the League were those of two nations approaching a state of war and the League intervening and saying 'you must not fight until all the machinery of law and arbitration is brought into play.' He could not conceive a more difficult or a more doubtful case because not only was war going on, but it was a war between Powers which were not recognised by any nation throughout the world. The Poles asserted rightly or wrongly that one of the effects of their intervention was to free the Ukrainians from the Bolshevik yoke and that they were welcomed as liberators from the Bolshevik invasion. To rush in on such an occasion would be like rushing into a street fight and pinning the arm of one of the combatants while leaving the other free.

MANDATES.

Referring to the question of mandates Mr. Balfour said that the terms of the mandates were to be determined by the Peace Conference, but the use to which the mandates should be put was, left to the League of Nations. That was intended at Paris and consequently it was regrettable that the mandates were not ready. He would not say it was a matter for the League to be blamed. It was due to the fact that the negotiations had taken a longer time than was anticipated. The League would come in when the mandatory Powers had accepted the responsibility for carrying out the mandates.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

EFFECT OF DOLLAR LIMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

Messrs. Montague's silver report says:—We have received a cable stating that the Director of the United States Mint has instructed the assay offices to accept such portion of silver in the tendered metal, as is of the United States origin, though mixed with alien produced silver in refining, provided that such silver has been delivered by the United States mines to refineries since January 17th. Nevertheless there are two good reasons why silver sold under the Pittman act should not be purchased at a dollar an ounce. In the first place if the dollar limit were removed silver could be acquired at twenty-five per cent or more under a dollar and in the second as the balance of trade with China is against the United States any fall in the price of silver must duce the cost of commodities from the Far ast to the Americans.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN TEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

The auctions yesterday of common Indian ea fetched only five pence a pound and the est one shilling and ten pence and a half enny chiefly owing to the large increase stocks and large offerings.

DECLINE IN COTTON FUTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

Havre.—The cotton futures in the past wo days have declined fifty-one Francs per fty kilogrammes for near delivery and xty francs for more distant delivery.

COPPER FOR FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

The Havas Agency says:—Two years' supply of copper for France amounting to 75,000 ons is to be furnished under the financial arrangement just signed by the American pper Export Association. This is said to be the first of a series of gigantic commercial deals to be concluded with a view to btaining the export of raw materials and achines without further affecting the New ork Exchange rate.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

The annual report of the Suez Canal Company shows that the number of ships hich passed through in 1919 was 3,986 ompared with 2,522 in 1918 and 5,085 in 1913. The tonnage of ships was sixteen illions in 1919 of which 11½ were British he tonnage figures in 1918 and 1913 were 9¼ and 20 millions respectively.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

SIR H. MACKINDER M. P. AS CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 19.

The Premier has appointed the Imperial Shipping Committee to inquire into the whole question of shipping communications between the different parts of the Empire with a view to their improvement. Sir Halford Mackinder M. P. will be the Chairman and all the Dominion Governments have nominated their own representatives the Committee.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

MINISTRY NOT YET FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 19.

Berlin.—Trimborn was unsuccessful in forming a Ministry and Doctor Mayer, the harge d'Affaires in Paris, was then invited form a Cabinet but he also declined.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

ITS ANOMALOUS POSITION.

"THE TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 19.

Dealing with the anamalous position of he Indian exchange, "The Times" ridicules the notion that the present instability is due the adoption of the Currency Committee's Report. It points out that the Indian Government has adopted the report only in part and the old ratio of fifteen rupees to a sovereign is retained internally. The report suggested that in the event of a sudden hange in the trade position of India the urrency policy would have to be revised and the trade position of India has completely ltered in the past four months. The state Indian trade does not wholly account for he anomally that gold value of a rupee is nly about 1/5⅛ at the present market rate of ruped exchange. Another factor probably is the retention of the old ratio internally which means that the Indian Government is lling its sterling balances much too cheapy compared with the actual market rate since it is buying rupees at ten to one and elling at fifteen to one.

REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY.

FRANCE NOT PREPARED TO TAKE INITIATI E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 20.

It is authoritatively stated in Paris that "The Daily Mail" report is erroneous and the Supreme Council has up to present not come to any decision with regard to receiving the Grand Vizier. While France desires in every way to facilitate Turkey in order to ensure the carrying out of the terms of the Peace Treaty, she cannot take the initiative for revision of the Treaty before the Treaty is signed.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

DEFEATED BY FRENCH TROOPS AT EREGLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 20.

A message received in Paris from Constantinople states that the French troops defeated the Turkish Nationalists at Eregli. The Nationalists had a hundred casualties, while the French had only two killed. It is reported that the Nationalists have ordered release of the French battalion which they captured in view of the armistice with the French.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 20.

Touton.—The Turkish peace delegation has rived.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS SHELL GOVT TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 20.

A message from Constantinople states that the Turkish Nationalists are shelling overnment troops near Ismid. Up to the resent the British have not been molested.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH BATTALION IN CILICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 20.

A message from Paris states that "The Temps" announcing the capture of a French battalion in Cilicia declares that the affair is a bitter reminder of the difficulties of the Allies' task in the Orient and the heavy responsibilities incurred by those favouring the policy of allowing events to take their course.

"The Temps" urges the establishment in Constantinople of a government recognised by more reasonable elements among the Nationlists and truly representing the mass of the Turkish nation.

CAPITULATION OWING TO SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 20.

The captured battalion, states another Paris message, previously occupied Bozanti, thirty-five miles northwest of Adana. The French battalion in Column formation succeeded in forcing a passage and proceeded in the direction of the coast but when twelve miles from Adana were obliged to capitulate owing to shortage of ammunition.

BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

"MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS KNOWLEDGE."

LORD MILNER'S SCHEME OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 18.

In the House of Lards to-day, Lord Charnwood drew attention to the necessity for revising machinery to ensure a continuous consultation between the diffferent parts of the Empire, as regards important imperial and international questions.

The following is the continuation of Lord Milner's reply:—

Lord Milner did not believe that on any very great world question different views would be taken by the different parts of the Empire, so long as they remained in intimate touch with one another and were able to consult beforehand before a crisis arose. He dreaded the possibility of clash because action had been taken, for instance, by one member of the family or because some policy pursued by perhaps our Foreign Office over a number of years of which the Dominions were not aware, involved us in a critical position when we should not find ourselves supported by the others of the family, simply because they did not know enough of previous circumstances leading to the crisis. He agreed that it was of vital importance to maintain continuous knowledge on the part of such self-governing Dominions of the policy, which any one was pursuing and chiefly which the United Kingdom was pursuing as regards foreign policy.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Dealing with the existing methods of consultation, Lord Milner said that the Imperial Conference was a gathering of the greatest influence and its resolutions had considerable effect upon the conduct of affairs in different countries represented and good deal of most useful work in pulling the Empire together had been the result of these occasional meetings. We should regard the Conference as the regular permanent organ of our Empire Constitution, because it had a permanent Secretariat to pursue various questions to collect material for future conferences and by communicating with various Governments to see that the resolutions of the Conference were carried out. Although it was a very valuable instrument the Conference was very far, owing to long intervals between the Conferences, from ensuring that strength of the Empire was continuously brought to bear upon the direction of the affairs of the world in a way in which powers of any unified Government could be exercised. He pointed out that there was no Ambassador anywhere representing the Empire in the same sense as he represented the United Kingdom. Therefore the question arose as to whether we should not devise means of making the influence of the Empire as a whole as distinct from that of the United Kingdom, continuously effective in the councils of the world. This was temporarily achieved in war time and peace negotiations through the Imperial War Cabinet and the British Empire Delegation and it brought the whole force of the Empire to bear daily upon the course of world events. The Imperial War Cabinet was as complete an executive of the whole Empire as could possibly be conceived, but it was bound to fall into abeyance at the end of the war, if only because the Premiers of the Dominions could not continue here. It was still very important. It would be possible, if not continuously, at any rate occasionally, to establish an instrument of Government not only able to discuss imperial affairs, but able to take action representing the whole Empire. He was absolutely convinced that something more was necessary than we had got in the Constitution of the Empire, if the splendid harmony existing in war time was not to be frittered away in peace time and if we were not to separate from one another by going different roads even without knowing it.

NEED FOR CLOSER TOUCH.

Lord Milner said he was convinced that we should be able to hold together on all matters of world importance, only if we kept in closer touch than it was possible to do merely by means of Imperial Conferences held every four or five years. He was sure that something which would bring the peoples of different self-governing states of the Empire who were actually responsible for the conduct of their affairs into constant close touch with one another was essential if the Empire was to play a great role in the world that it ought to play. Something of this kind must be done. Something of this kind was in the minds of the statesmen, not only here, but in all self-governing countries under the Crown. They were alive to the necessity for some more perfect organisation to keep the Empire on the same lines of policy and, if necessary, to ensure its whole strength being thrown into the right scales at a critical moment.

SCHEME FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

He agreed that the success of the League of Nations depended above all on the British nation who were a league already by nature, being able to speak with one voice. He believed that even if they did they would hardly ever differ on matters of supreme importance with the United States and then the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers could make the League a success and secure the peace of the world. It was generally recognised in the self-governing Dominions, as in this country, that it was necessary to have more complete and constant touch in order to ensure common influence and common action and that this necessity was felt in the Dominions was proved by the fact that the Imperial Government had been pressed strongly by all of them to hold as soon as possible a meeting in order that the constitutional question might be discussed in all its details with a view to seeing harmonious co-operation could be secured in the future. Lord Milner had hoped that this meeting would take place in 1920, but all agreed that it must be postponed until 1921. The meeting, if it was to be a success, and to put the future constitutional relations of the Empire on a good footing must be a meeting practically of the Prime Ministers even though not exclusively so. This Conference should not be confused with the periodical Imperial Conference. It might take its place for a particular year, but it was distinct from it. It was in the nature of a Constituent Assembly which was to try to arrive at the basis upon which our relations with the Dominions in future should be conducted. It would be a meeting of extraordinary importance, but pending its constitution he was of the opinion that it would not be desirable to put forward particular scheme for bringing about that harmonious action of the different parts of the Empire, which it was object of all to ensure. He anticipated intense interest in and had great hope of the meeting of the Constitutional Conference next year and he hoped it would not separate without providing the Empire with some organ of Government based upon the recognition of complete independence and equality of its different parts.

PHOSPHATE IN THE NAURU.

DEBATE OVER PURCHASE AGREEMENT.

BILL PASSED IN COMMONS AGAINST OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 19.

There was an important debate in the House of Commons to-day on the second reading of the Bill confirming the agreement to purchase the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company in the island of Nauru.

Mr. Leslie Wilson moving the second reading pointed out that the island was inhabited by intelligent Christianised natives desiring to remain under British rule. During the peace negotiations and discussions between the Dominions' representatives the solution commending itself was that the administration should be conducted under the joint control of the Imperial Australian and the New Zealand Governments and that the Pacific Phosphate Company which controlled the islands should be bought out and the minerals worked on the non-profit making basis as far as the three Governments were concerned. He pointed out that there were a hundred million tons of phosphate in the Nauru and expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in maintaining the output of half a million tons yearly at a cost enabling Australasia to obtain phosphate at a pound sterling per ton more cheaply than at present, while providing for the repayment of the capital interest. Britain would also benefit though to a less extent. He was convinced that there was never a sounder investment for the Empire securing in perpetuity most important raw materials for the rejuvenation of our land, the demand for which, will most inevitably increase in future.

REJECT THE BILL.

Major Ormsby Gore moved the rejection of Bill on the ground that it conflicted with the articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations with regard to an open door. He said that it was proposed to establish an irresponsible administration for the Nauru and a gigantic state monopoly and asked whether this principle would apply also to the Mesopotamian oil. He said it would be a gross violation of our whole Imperial system to confine the mandate to some self-governing Dominions and the Mother Country, while excluding the other parts of the Empire.

Lord Robert Cecil, said that the Bill was absolutely inconsistent with Article Twenty-two of the League of Nations Covenant. It would give a handle to our enemies throughout the world and it would be impossible for us subsequently to insist on open door.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that if the Bill was not passed the Phosphate Company would have all the rights and power which the Government was claiming. He said that nothing would be lost by transferring the rights of the Company to the British Empire and emphasised that the other parts of the Empire had been consulted before an agreement was reached. The sanction of Parliament to the agreement did not preclude the League of Nations from refusing to confirm it and he asked the house to agree that the Government proposed to make a fair use of it.

In the House of Commons the Nauru agreement was again raised. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy maintained that owing to distance between the Nauru and the United Kingdom, the agreement would not be a commercial proposition for this country.

Mr. Leslie Wilson replying pointed out that before the war Germany took all the phosphate she could get at the Nauru to Stettin, even greater distance than to England and that company paid a dividend of between twenty-five and fifty per cent.

Mr. Newton Moore congratulated the Government on the arrangement which would be of the greatest value to agriculture and would mean cheap wheat to many countries.

Several members repeated the Opposition argument regarding the League of Nations aspect but the resolution in favour of the agreement was carried by sixty votes to twenty.

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THE TURKISH TREATY

A HINDU VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is impossible to suppress the feeling of horror that wells up in one's heart on reading the official summary of the Turkish Treaty. In spite of sanctimonious venum put on it by its publishers, the telegram simultaneously published to the effect, that, hereafter, every European in India has to join the Army for his own safety—and serve in the "India's" Auxiliary Force, supplies a commentary on it and lays bare to the gaze of dumbfound world, the true inner meaning of the Great War which was proclaimed from housetops to have been waged entirely and exclusively to put an end once for all to militarism in the world by pulling out the poisonous fangs of the German dragon which threatened to swallow up the British Empire and bring to the suffering world universal peace—a task worthy of the faithful followers of "the Prince of Peace."

On every part of the infamous treaty now published, the words Grab, Grab, Grab, are writ large in indelible ink and it will go down to posterity as invaluable evidence of the nature of the "civilization" of the West. Does it not proclaim to the world the true European "moral" principle of "God save the strong and desert the weak?" Leaving above such higher considerations, does not that Treaty burn into, the heart of every Asiatic the truth that the only hope for him and his Continent is to cultivate among all the peoples of Asia a pan-Asiatic feeling such as the Europeans have and Americans openly profess, and bring home the obvious truth, that the peace of the world can only be assured by Asia uniting and becoming as strong as, if not stronger than Europe.

Will Japan and China take note of this?

Look at its provisions, Indian Moslems are asked to jump with joy on their having saved Constantinople for their Khalif. What sort of saving is it?

His "Rights and titles" in Constantinople remain intact during good behaviour. Who is to judge of his behaviour? Of course the wolf, not the lamb nor the tiger nor any other fellow denizen of the howling wilderness into which the Supreme Council has converted the world. Then, again, whether this Constantinople is to be coterminous with Sultan's Palace, or the citadel, or the town, or what, is to be determined by a Commission appointed again by the wolf himself.

Round this pen of Constantinople, the Grecian wolf, whose love for the Turkish lamb is a matter of recent history is to keep watch. There is no limit to the army she can keep but the Sultan's Body-guard shall not exceed 700 and his land army 50,000.

As to Navy, Sultan is at full liberty to have "six line torpedo-boats and seven sloops." After this, the Indian Moslems would be the most ungrateful wretches in the whole universe, if they do not at once appoint the earliest Friday for offering special prayers to their Allah to commemorate the fairminded generosity of the British Cabinet and the Supreme Council in not adding a rider to this clause, that this formidable fleet of "torpedoes and sloops" shall be ordered of the best toy-manufacturers in the British Isles Navy! Who can question the justice of this liberal provision for a "dead"—I must say three dead-Sultan when as the Sick Man of Europe he could only boast of a few vessels? What is left of the latter are of course to be added to the Allied Fleet perhaps to enable the arbiters of the future destiny of the world to look after all waters between the Mediterranean mouth of the Dardanelles, etc., etc.' and all the adjacent lands that may be considered "necessary"—by whom? by the Wolf, of course.

Thrace, which was, in so many words, promised to the defeated Sultan by us, through our Prime Minister in 1918, having been thus disposed of to the "satisfaction" of Indians, the real conquerors of Sultan, Asia Minor and the rest will become independent under the protection of the soft paws of the British Lion on the one hand and the claws of the French Eagle on the other.

How can Indian Moslems complain after this? Was not "Self-determination" the chief incantation which exorcised the German devil and will it not be equally efficacious in penning the Turks within the four corners of Constantinople, by mesmerising his child like subject with the same formula?

Whether the twentieth century Arab is such a simpleton as not to appraise this "independence" at its proper value is a different question which evidently did not occur to the "supreme" wisdom of the Allied Councillors. Even this "independence" is confined to the Sultan of Hedjaz. Syria, Mesopotamia, and other limbs chopped off, the "sick man's body have to wait for the privilege of "self-determination."

This is the Treaty. Can hypocricy go further? It is indeed sickening. Pity of it is that the representatives of the French who have always been the most chivalrous nation in the world should have set their hands to it. Evidently, victory has been too much for their shattered nerves. Such a precious document, indeed, requires a thick coating of sanctimoniousness to conceal hideousness and Lord Chelmsford and his collegues have done their best to supply it. We shall now examine it.

The Official Commentary on the Treaty begins pontifically with a dissertation on the ancient history of the Sultanate of Turkey which would have done credit to the most learned Mulla in the land.

If India had a Parliament of her own and I a member of it, I should have unhesitatingly moved the House at once to confer on Mr. E. S. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford the titles of Shums-ul-Ulema and vote their present emoluments as life-pensions for each, in requisition of their erudition and historical learning. But how is all that relevant to the simple issue now before the Indian citizen of the British Empire?

Rightly or wrongly, and even stupidly, if you please, there is a general belief among the Islamites that the temporal power of the Khalif is bound up inseparably with his position as the head of their religion and with them religion is not a vestment to be put on when entering the Churches on Sundays and to be put back tidly in its wardrobe soon after the Bishop steps out of his pulpit, but a tremendous living force regulating their ideas, sentiments and actions every minute of their lives.

Such a people took a prominent part in the war even though their Khalif had coined the enemy and were chiefly instrumental in giving Turkey the knock-down blow which eventually led to the fall of the Chief enemy, because firstly an outline of the future Treaty with defeated Turkey which was felt by the Islamites as enough to satisfy their religious sentiment was publicly announced in 1918 and secondly, at the same time or even before then every responsible Minister of the British Crown had proclaimed to the world that India their country was an independent member of the League of Nations and would have an effective voice in the shaping of terms to be offered to the defeated nations.

Having so fought and won the war, the Islamites of India demand that the Prime Minister's speech of January, 1918 be liberally interpreted in favour of their Guru, who is no longer an enemy and the parts of Turkish Empire mentioned by name in that speech shall at all be unconditionally given to Turkey.

If this presentment of our Khilafate case be correct, of what earthly use is the history of Turkish Empire ancient or modern? At least so far as the non-Moslem Indians are concerned, the issue is one of national honour and future peace and nothing more. As Hindus we do not much care for the spiritual or temporal power of the Khalifa. It is no concern of ours. But we are deeply concerned with the honour of the British Empire and who can say that this wretched Treaty over which we are asked to rejoice does not exhibit England, with whose fate inscrutable Providence has indissoluably risked ours, as bent on tearing to pieces the badly beaten sick man of Europe.

The Asiatic whose blood does not boil on reading it must only be a biped of genus other than Huns.

If one could be satisfied that after all this is only a matter of a few moments' uneasiness, there was no necessity for me or any other non-Moslem subject of the Emperor to rush to print. But it is not so. Judging the Islamite feeling from our own, how is it possible for Indians to doubt that every word of the Treaty will go down into the blood of every thinking Moslem as Molten lead and there will be no real peace in the world as long as the poison remains there.

Is it not then the highest civic duty of the non-Moslem Indian who knows this too well to speak out and sound a warning again even at this late hour? I for one, shudder to think of the future of the world. Where will the Indian tax-payer be in the event of a new war with the Moslem Asia? In the case of Germany, cupidity was the moving force. In this case religious sentiment is involved? Knowing its strength as only Asiatics can know, can there be any doubt of the crime that has been committed against humanity by a dozen and odd men who compose the Supreme Council of the Allies? Russia is there before them to show how tremendously greater is the driving force of a greater popular idea even when it is secular than mere cupidity the usual begetter of strife in the world? That such intelligent men should not realize as we do that the treaties they have been preparing could not give peace to the world but only serve as so many bombs waiting for sufficient time to burst and set at large a conflagration which would surely bring death and devastation to every nation in the world, big or small white, brown, black and red. In the war, just over, the intervention of America and the blind faith of the Indian in the pledged word of an Englishman built up by the great founders of the British Indian Empire saved England. Which Asiatic will hereafter believe in the whiteman's word, even after the elaborate commentary of the Government of India Communique on the Prime Minister's speech of 1918 and who will fight in the next war England's battles in all parts of the world simultaneously? To prove the honesty and good faith of the modern Englishmen this Treaty does not stand alone. Under Germans, Indians flourished in East Africa with full civic rights. Almost exclusively our soldiers wrested it from Germany with their blood, believing in the assent given by silence when the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale claimed it as an Indian Colony in the Imperial Legislative Council Immediately the peace is signed, the whites claim the booty entirely as their own, and will have none of the Indian.

Contrast this attitude with the one assumed in 1914, when the offers of help made by the Princes and the people of India were put before the British House of Commons and there will be no difficulty in realizing the plight into which the Coalition Government has brought the honour of the John Bull.

It is not necessary to subject the commentary to a closer examination. It assumes that Indians and their fellow Asiatics are children who can be fooled with any sort of statement or argument as the European pleases, that they are swarm of swarthy flies which, however, numerous in number may be put to flight by a wave of the white hand and their most sacred feelings and unanimous opinion are not worth a brass farthing in comparison with the good will of such a tiny un-Christian Christian nation as Greece.

With such a document staring in their face, that our Moslem bretheren should be so patient, speaks volumes for their Indian birth and breeding. Their countrymen have every reason to be proud of them. There is not the slightest doubt that this calmness is entirely due to the political foresight of Mahatma Gandhi who deciplined them into this patience by pointing out to them the constitutional ways of giving expression to their and our just resentment. Whether this calm will be permanent or is a precursor of a terrible storm it is not for ordinary mortals like me to prohpheSy. The Olympian Gods of the Supreme Council have said that it shall continue. Where this command will lead us, we shall have to wait and see.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. SETLUR.

Bangalore City.

THRACIAN TURKS' THREAT

RESISTANCE TO GREEK OCCUPATION

According to the latest information from Adrianople a meeting of notables, convened by Jafer Tayar Pasha, has decided by a majority of 118 to 182 to resist the Greek occupation of the province, but the minority complained that Tayar Pasha only obtained a majority by packing the meeting with officers, and they declare that they would not abide by the decision. The total force which could be counted upon to resist the Greeks in Eastern Thrace is at present about 8,000. Rumours of the arrival of Bulgarian auxiliaries continue to be spread broadcast, but learn from a well-informed source that so far only about 50 suspect Bulgars have appeared in Kirk Kilisse and 150 in the neighbouring villages, writes the Constantinople correspondent of "The Times."

During the last three days fighting has begun again at the rank and file of a battalion of the 143rd Infantry Regiment who were drafted into the Nationalist forces, being informed that they were to chastise the rebellious Greeks, surrendered to the authorities, and were pardoned by the Grand Vizier.

The occupation of Western Thrace by Helenic troops is reported to have begun. A French garrison for the area is expected to arrive here shortly.

An important meeting of protest against the severity of the peace terms was held yesterday afternoon in Stambul. Most of the speakers and the majority of the audience belonged to the Liberal Union and other anti-Nationalist parties.

Several interesting and eloquent speeches were delivered, notably by the ex-Sheikh ul Islam, Sabri Effendi, who said that the inevitably result of the cession of Thrace and Smyrna to Greece would be the exacerbation of the existing hostility between the races. The Entente, by their policy, were driving the Turks into the arms of the Soviet and also discrediting the elements in Turkey which had opposed the policy of the Committee of Union and Progress and the Nationalists, and worked for an understanding with England and France.

One of the most important speeches was delivered by Dr. Riza Tewfik, who explained that the peace terms were hard but inevitable, given the criminal folly of the Nationalists and the national refusal to recognize defeat, which had led to Pan-Islamis intrigues, the adventures in Azerbaijan, the troubles in Cilicia, and other incidents calculated to make the Powers thoroughly distrustful of Turkey.

At this point some Nationalists attempted a disturbance and nearly caused a panic, which was averted by the speaker's reminding the audience that it was useless to talk of defying Europe if they started running away on the slightest pretext. Continuing he declared that the loss of Armenia and the Arab lands must be accepted. Turkey had been unable to govern these countries, which he hoped would prosper in the future. The case of Thrace and Smyrna was digerent. There Turkish Moslems formed the majority. It was impossible for the Nationalists to resist Western Europe, but he hoped that the Entente would be impelled by a sense of justice to revise the terms of peace.

Later speakers struck a religious note. The Crescent, they said, would not submit to the domination of the Cross.

The impression which the meeting leaves is that the anti-Nationalist political elements are inclined to give the Nationalists a free hand and to leave the Turkish question to them to settle, if they can, with the Entente Powers.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State Railways from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1920, are more by Rs. 5,187,359 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1919. (A.P.)

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SENSATIONAL RUMOUR IN THANA DISTRICT!

PATHANS LYNCHED.

(From a Correspondent.)

There is a widespread rumour in various places in the Thana District, especially at Kalyan, that a gang of Pathans is prowling about in the Thana District, kidnapping little boys and girls to be slaughtered as a sacrifice in connection with the founding of big mill. There is a deeprooted idea among certain ignorant and superstitions classes of people that no large bridge or mill or any great project or enterprise can succeed unless there has been such sacrifice. So it can be easily imagined how the rumour could have had its origin, how it could spread like wild fire, and how it could be implicity believed in as gospel truth. As result of the rumour there is a very strong feeling of indignation against Pathans and many have been most ferociously attacked. The criminal courts at Thana are busy enquiring into some of these cases.

In one case which is being tried before Mr Deo, the Mamlatdar of Thana, the accused are Hindus who are being defended by Mr. K. A. Padhye and Mr. R. G. Gupte. The prosecution story is that three Pathans were seen near the Kalyan workshop. They were besieged by a huge crowd and so severely belaboured that one man died on the spot, while the others two were severely injured.

The rumour about the kidnapping of children has taken such a stronghold on the mind of the ignorant public that the Police were compelled to proclaim by *battaki* that there is absolutely no truth in the rumour gainst the Pathans.

'STAND ON YOUR OWN LEGS'

SIR A. CHOUDHURY'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Sir Asutosh Choudhury who retired last week from the High Court Bench, has begun to associate himself with public and political activities of Bengal. He presided ytsterday over Pabana District Conference. His presidential address, which was delivered in Bengalee, gave no indication of his political inclinations or his views on the pressing political questions of the hour. The speech which was conceived in an idealistic vein was full of observations of a general character. In the course of his speech he said that Government and co-operation were laws of life: and that anarchy and repression were the laws of death. Indians should learn to stand on their own legs, and they should strengthen their back-bones to be able to do so. Submissive supineness might seem to live, but it was the life of a parasite undergrowth. The Govern ment should be for their good, and people had the right to that intimate access to it which would determine every turn of its policy. They should have the controlling voice in their fulfilment, and they should realize that they were Indians first, and Hindus and Mahomedans thereafter.

NEW PENSION RULES.

THEIR EXACT SCOPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The following resolution has been issued :—In Resolution No. 714 C. S. R. dated 19th May 1920, it was announced that with a view to the exact scope of the new pension rules published in Resoluion No. 1085 E. A. dated 15th November, 1919, being made clear the Government of India intended to publish those rules in the form of amendments to Civil Service Regulations. Accompanying regulations are now published for general information :—

At the end of Schedule B showing appoint ments carrying additional pensions published with Resolution No, 1085 E, A, dated the 15th November 1919, it was stated that any other pensionable appointment not included in the schedule, the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,500 a month, would qualify for an additional pension on the lower scale. This statement did not however, correctly interpret the orders of the Secretary of State. The deparments in which appointments had already oeen stecified in Schedule B had been considered as a whole and those appointments which were regarded as deserving an additional pension had already been definitely included. It was not the intention of the Secretary of State that appointments in such departments even though carrying a minimum substantive pay of Rs. 1,500 should automatically become entitled to the special additional pension. This has been made clear in the rules now published. But at the same time the Secretary of State has granted to the Government of India the power to admit appointments in such departments the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,500 a month and the Government of India will be prepared to consider any such cases on their merits.

INFLUENZA AGAIN ?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

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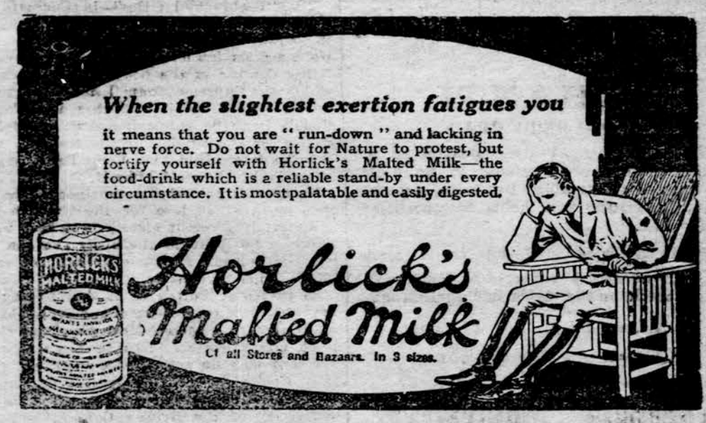
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AN EPOCH-MAKING BOOK.

The Economic Consequences of the Peace by John Maynard Keynes C. B. Publishers Macmillan and Co. Price 8/6.

Mr. J. M. Keynes was temporarily attached to the British Treasury during the war and was its official representative at the Paris Peace Conference up to June, 1919. He also sat as Deputy for the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Supreme Economic Council. He differed from his colleagues as to the whole policy of the Conference towards the economic problems of Europe, and differed so sharply and fundamentally that he finally resigned both positions, and in "the Economic Consequences of the Peace" set forth the grounds of his objection to the treaty. The treatise is a brilliant exposition of a policy widely different from that of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau. It has run through edition after edition. The passage of each month since it was published in December, 1919 has gone to prove that Mr. Keynes was right and the Prime Minister wrong. Public opinion has so completely veered round, and Mr. Keynes' volume has played so great a part in causing it to veer, that it actually deserves the much abused epithet epoch-making. And this is our excuse for referring to it now. It is Mr. Keynes's rather than Mr. Lloyd George's view of German resources which now holds the field.

Mr. Keynes's objection to the Versailles Treaty is that it was an impossible one. He has several other objections to it, e.g., that it was savagely vindictive, that it did not conform to the explicit and formal agreement made with Germany that President Wilson's Fourteen Points should form the basis of the Peace. But his main contention is that only madmen could ever have dreamed that it would be carried out since any attempt to fulfil it would spell the decay of all civilised life in Europe. The sums demanded were so vast and at the same time so vague that Germany was at the same time robbed of all possibility of clearing herself and all incentive to make the attempt. In 1872 France was asked for a huge indemnity, but she at least knew the amount; and realised that by furious energy she could eventually free herself. Germany had no such assurance. Her debt was to be in accordance with her ability to pay. The harder she worked the more would be exacted. It was a dazy scheme and has already been thrown overboard. But Mr. Keynes points out that "even if Germany pays £150,000,000 annually until 1936, she will never thelees owe us at that date more than half as much again as she does now. From 1936 onwards she will have to pay us £650,000,000 annually in order to keep pace with the interest alone. At the end of any year in which she pays less than this sum, she will owe more than she did at the beginning of it. And she is to discharge the capital sum in forty-eight years from the Armistice, she must pay an additional £130,000,000 annually, making £780,000,000 in all. It is in my opinion as certain as anything can be that Germany cannot pay anything approaching this sum. Until the Treaty is altered therefore, Germany has in effect engaged herself to hand over to the Allies the whole of her surplus production in perpetuity." The idea is so monstrous that it has only to be stated to be repudiated by all sane people.

Mr. Keynes has next to explain how such an impracticable proposal came to be made. He commands not only the icy logic of a Treasury official, but a keen perception of human motives, both "herd" motives, as shown in France's incradicable impulse to bleed Germany white, and individual motives such as move Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau. He is firmly convinced that at the time of Armistice there was no thought of making Germany "pay for the war." The scheme then was to exact reparation for direct material damages which had resulted from invasion of Allied territory and from the submarine campaign. It was only at a later date that the entirely new principle of making the vanquished foe pay for the indirect costs of the war, such as Pensions and Separation allowances, raised its head. This last item alone raised Germany's indemnity from £8,000,000,000 to £8,000,000,000. In no previous war had a claim for other than material damages ever been made. But France and Italy were leading for bankruptcy. Their demand on Germany was a counsel of despair. Mr. Lloyd George was determined to retain his personal ascendancy. He needed an election cry and for this base end was guilty of one of the greatest betrayals in history. Mr. Keynes has no brief for the Germans. He believes that through their own sins they had brought on themselves condign punishment. But no amount of German turpitude could excuse the Allies for going back on their solemn engagements. They deceived their own peoples as unworthily as they betrayed Germany. They raised hopes which can never be realised. They sent Germany leading towards ruin and in her fall she would drag down all Europe. Fortunately there are signs that some of the Allies have awaked from their dream of German payment of the war. England has seen through Mr. George's election cry, and is making heroic efforts to regain financial solvency, without demanding payment of any of her loans to France, Belgium, and Italy. These latter are slower to awaken because their plight is much more serious, but sooner or later they also will have to face the facts, and where in all this was the magnanimous President of the United States? Mr. Keynes, in an absorbingly interesting diagnosis of the motives of the Supreme Four has a somewhat cruel summing-up of Mr. Wilson. He was called on to play one of the greatest roles in history. He came to Europe enjoying enormous personal prestige backed by a generous and powerful nation. He had the fall at his feet. His collapse was immediate and complete. He not only had worked out nothing in detail and was profoundly ignorant of European diplomacy, his mind was so slow, obstinate and unresourceful, that he was out-manoeuvred and out-witted at every turn. Never was a more tragic fall. Like the rest of the Supreme Council his mind ran on frontiers and soverignties while the real problems of the peace turned on coal, food, and transport. Mr. Keynes has played an important part in helping Europe to awake to the reality of her peril.

KALIDAS FOR ENGLISH STAGE.

(Sakuntala, by Kalidas. A new version by Laurence Binyon, with an introductory essay by Rabindranath Tagore. Macmillan and Co. London, 1920, 7s. 6d.)

The great play of Kalidas has been translated into English many times since the days of Monier Williams. This particular version is by Laurence Binyon, the distinguished English poet and art critic. It is written in blank verse which does not move with any out-of-the way grace. Mr. Binyon says that it was not possible or desirable to keep up the different metres, the alternation of verse and prose of the original in his translation, as it would have destroyed the continuity of mood of the English actors and actresses, for whom it was primarily meant. The play was adapted for the English stage by Mr. Kedar Nath Das Gupta

The introduction to this version is written by Doctor Rabindranath Tagore. It is a mixture of remarkable intuitive insight into the motive of Kalidas and of mystical extravagance. Dctor Tagore is one of those Indians, who have made up their minds, or who have trained themselves up to interpret every thing Indian from a mystical point of view. The most obvious occurence will force a recherche explanation from them. These explanations, though often forced, are always interesting however. Doctor Tagore begins by quoting the famous quotrain of Goethe on Sakuntala and then interprets it with great poetic insight. He says, that by "young year's blossoms and the fruits of its decline," the German poet meant that Sakuntala is a history of a soul's development. It begins with physical love and beauty on earth, and ends with spiritual love and beauty in heaven. Sakuntala falls in love with Dushyanta at first sight, but the poet is no admirer of 'love at first sight,'—made so such of by modern Western writers. 'Love at first sight, according to Kalidas, is only a physical attraction. True love, according to him, is that which is born of moral beauty, —that beauty which comes of suffering, patience, and such other virtues. Sakuntala suffers for her hasty marriage, which was the result of physical attraction, and is then reunited with her husband in the last act, when both are in a purer frame of mind than in the first act.

Doctor Tagore institutes a comparison between the innocence of Sakuntala and Miranda and says that the innocence of the latter is not worth much, since she was absolutely ignorant in her island-home of life in the wide, wide world. But Sakuntala, though living in a hermitage, was not quite ignorant of life, therefore her innocence is much more attractive than that of the Shakesprean heroine.

These are of course individual points of view. What Kalidas saw in 'love at first sight,' another man may not quite see. He might, on the contrary, interpret it as the sudden revelation of the Divine in the beloved, and which might have no physical meaning at all. Also love at first sight does not necessarily end in repentance.

In the body of the version, there are now and then arresting lines. Take, for example, the following ones uttered by the King, on seeing Sakuntala for the first time:—

'Did God create some picture of perfection
And then breathe into it his breath of life?
Or did the mind choose each rare element
of beauty, and compound them in one form,
Sakuntala, the unsurpassable?

There are other well-translated passages in it, which either throw light on the civilisation of ancient India, or which reveal the Indian conception of nature. For example, on page 122, there are lines, which show that the art of painting was practised by King and other non-professional people in those days. The description of the trees, the birds, and the quadrupeds feeling sorry for Sakuntala's departure from the hermitage, makes us feel the intimate realisation of the beauties of nature by the poets of ancient India. Men in those days here, did not talk of conquering nature, as our Western writers are so fond of doing for the last half a century.

V. B. M.

FIVE POEMS.

BY T. W. EARP.

Mr. Thomas Wade Earp is one of the most brilliant among the younger poets of England to-day. He hails from Newark near Nottingham and in his time was the winner of a coveted prize at Oxford for his Essay on Shakespeare. Subsequently he was elected President of the Oxford Union, an honour which he shares with Gladstone and Asquith. His two books of verse "Contacts" and "The Gate of Bronze" have been sensational in their originality and in their beauty in metre and words. The following five poems will illustrate Mr. Earp's method, conception and technique.

I.

An aged king who shook upon his throne
Spoke a great Word that made his people reel,
Until within their hearts resolve and grown,
And their inconstant minds were firm as steel.
Laughing, some died upon the plains of war,
Laughing at death, because they once had heard
That Word of promise they were fighting for;
In meanest flesh a soul heroic stirred.
Then the victorious remnant to their king
Cried: We have conquered. Lord! We pray you give
The Word again for our glad hearkening,
And by the Word we would henceforward live.
The palsied king, tragical and absurd,
Looked out across the fires and huddled dead.
There was a Word, he said. There was a Word;
But now I have forgotten it he said.

II.

Strong Titan-Castle and strong Babel-Tower,
And each high, fabled place in many lands
Is fallen and lower now than is a flower,
Because it was a building made of hands.
And he whose dwelling beautiful on all sides
Was raised with careful labour on the sands,
Saw it fall down and perish with the tides,
Because it was a building made of hands.
And thy work, Time, with trumpets and with drums
Resoundingly erected, nobly stands,
But it must fall when one hushed moment comes,
Because it was a building made of hands.

III.

Chin upon hand, with desperate wide eyes
She stares into the emptiness of space;
The peace of utter sorrow smooths her face.
And her great heart can heave with no more sighs.
Effort is vain, she knows; and never tries
Those various keen tools within the place.
They are but useless symbols of disgrace,
While yet the unhewn block before her lies.
Shall it be roses or grave myrtle-leaves,
Defeat or victory, trumpet or flute?
Each shape fades with the next her mind conceives.
Now she has won all choice she never stirs;
How could she choose when every choice is hers,
And, when she knows all secrets, not be mute?

IV.

Omar, amid the Persian nightingales,
Sang of man bowed beneath implacable fate,
Of Death, the king, that keeps o'er kings his state,
And yet through all the song the vine prevails.
Villon, within a tavern's murky glow,
Laureate of ruffians and the gallows-tree,
Sang beauty's end, how it must shameful be,
And yet made beauty live, dead long ago.
Herrick, a wanderer in west-country lanes,
Sang man repentant, God the judge of sin,
How in the end tears end what tears begin,
And yet his laughter on his warning gains.
Now are the singers dead, and yet their song
Lives, with the vine, with beauty and with laughter,
Though death be soon or late, before and after
Those frailest things live, and outlive the strong.

V.

Arthur, Charlemagne and Barbarossa sleep,
Round an old table seated, buried deep
Within a cavern underneath a hill;
And in the peaceful world men with good will
Plough the brown fields, and at the harvest reap
The golden crown, and eat and drink their fill.
Arthur, Charlemagne and Barbarossa wake,
And from the table a huge dice-box take,
And with great knotted fingers throw a main;
Then over the torn world are many slain,
Beaker the bleeding, old foundations shake,
Until the three kings nod asleep again.

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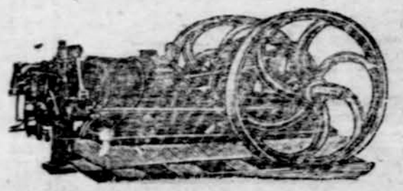

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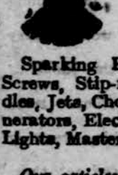

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